Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19TH 1827. No. 1959.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PEARL FISHERY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at Arippo, in the Island of Ceylon, on or before the 20th of February 1828; the Banks to be fished are the Modergampaar Chivelpaar and Periapaarkarre.

It is therefore recommended to all such Boat owners and Divers as may wish to be employed at the said Fishery, that they should be at Condatchy on the 5th February next.

The number of Boats to be employed will probably be Sixty for Thirty days.

The Banks will be fished on account of Government, and the Oysters put up to Sale, as landed, in such lots as may be deemed expedient, the right, of accepting or rejecting any offer being fully reserved to Government.

The arrangements of this Fishery will be be nearly the same as have been usual on similar occasions.

The Biddings to be in Madras Rupees, the payments however may be made in Ceylon Currency and other Coins, at the rates which will be hereafter

Bills on the Agents of this Government in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay will in like manner be taken, on Letters of Credit being produced to warrant drawing of Bills on the said Agents.

Bills on England will also be taken, on the Agent of this Island, and the Hon'ble the Court of Directors; calculating the Pound Sterling into Madras at the rate last reported by the Agents at Madras of the Exchange there.

The Terms of Sale, ready money.

The following Statement of the result of last month's Inspection of the Pearl Banks, is published for the information of such persons as may be desirous becoming purchasers, and to enable the Public to form a judgment as to the correctness of the value put upon the Specimens of the Pearls—the rate at which the several descriptions have been appraised is added to the Schedule.

[redacted] managed under the direction of The Commissioner of Revenue, assisted by the Supervisor and Inspector of the Pearl Banks.

By His Excellency's Command,

[redacted]ce,

1827.

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Statement of the Inspection of the Pearl Banks at Arippo in October 1827.

Number of Parcel	Number of Oysters	Description of the Bank	Quality & Quantity of the Pearls extracted	Chow	Kallengy	Manjade	Value of the Pearls P. N. P	Fans of Madura 20 per Pagoda	Total Weight Chow	Kallengy	Manjade	Total Value P. N. P.	Fanams	Size	Rate of Valuation
1	1029	Modergampaar	2. Anee Pearls	7/160	"	"	"	17½						80th Basket	at 18 P. N. P. per Chow
			Vadivoo	"	"	6	2	10						.....	" 10 do. per Kallengy
			Tool	"	"	6½	"	19½						.....	" 3 do. per do.
									7/160	"	11½	4	7		
2	1111	Chivel Paar	2. Kayerel Pearls	3/160	"	"	"	10						.....	at 12 P. N. P. per Chow
			Vadivoo	"	"	2⅞	1	8¾						.....	" 10 do. per Kallengy
			Tool	"	"	4⅜	"	15						.....	" 3½ do. per do.
			1. Shell Pearl	"	"	"	1	"						.....	
									2/80	"	7¼	3	13¼		
3	1201	Periapaar Karre	5. Anee Pearls	5/160	"	"	1	13¼						80th Basket	at 15 P. N. P. per Chow
			1. Masevudarem do	"	"	11/16	1	"						.....	
			3. Kayerel Pearls	13/160	"	"	"	16¾						.....	" 10 do. per do.
			Kalipoo	"	"	1¼	1	"						.....	" 16 do. per Kallengy
			Kooruel	"	"	¼	"	5						.....	" 20 do. per do.
			Vadivoo	"	"	3 5/16	2	3¼						.....	" 13 do. per do.
			Peesel	"	"	1 5/16	"	5						.....	" 4 do. per do.
			Tool	"	"	4⅛	"	12½						.....	" 3 do. per do.
									21/160	"	10 15/16	7	16¾		
4	242	N. E. Chivel	Anee Pearl	1/80	"	"	"	4						80th Basket	at 16 P. N. P. per Chow
			Vadivoo	"	"	⅝	"	6¾						.....	" 10 do. per Kallengy
			Tool	"	"	1¼	"	3¼						.....	" 3 do. per do.
									1/80	"	1⅞	"	14		
			Grand Total						46/160	1	11 9/16	16	11		

N. B. Shell Pearls valued at 3 fanams.

COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE'S OFFICE,
COLOMBO, 9th November 1827.

(Signed) ROBERT BOYD,
Commissioner of Revenue.

A CARD.

TUESDAY next the 25th Instant, being CHRISTMAS DAY, it is requested that all Advertisements &c., intended for insertion in the next GAZETTE, may be sent to the Office before 12 o'Clock on that day.

Gazette Office, 19th Dec. 1827.

TO BE SOLD

By Public Outcry

AT THE

Commissariat Stores

NEAR THE

Barrack Master's Office in the Fort

On Friday next the 21st Inst.

AT NOON

SIXTY CASKS EMPTY.

F. BAILIE,

1st Assist. Comy. General.

BOMBAY,
COMY. GEN'S. OFFICE
18th December, 1827.

Saint Thomas' Church.

ON TUESDAY next being CHRISTMAS-DAY there will be DIVINE SERVICE, at 11 o'Clock, and a Collection will be made after the SERMON, as usual, for the benefit of European and other Poor.

HENRY DAVIES,
Senior Chaplain.

VESTRY ROOM,
19th December, 1827

A WIDOW LADY, with a small Family, is desirous of receiving a limited number of Young Ladies and Gentlemen, with a view to their improvement in morals, health, and education.

Parents and Guardians may rely upon strict attention being paid to the children entrusted to her care. They will be treated, in every respect, as members of the family.

For Cards of address and terms apply to Mr. R. BECK, of the Accountant General's Office, and to the PRINTER at this Office.

Bombay, 19th *December*, 1827.

Eduljee Curseljee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

THE EFFECTS

OF THE LATE

WILLIAM COOK ESQ

DECEASED

VIZ.

A CAPITAL Saddle Horse, a Double Barrelled Detonating Gun in Case by Nock, Books nearly new, Shakespear's Hindustani Dictionary
Ditto Ditto Selection.
Blackstone's Commentaries,
Russell's History of Modern Europe,
Smith's Wealth of Nations.—Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A Double Barrelled Gun by John Manton, and a Pair of Pistols in Mahogany Case belonging to the Estate of Gentlemen deceased.

Bombay, 19th *December* 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

ON SAME DAY

SOME GOLD and SILVER Watches, Chains, Seals, &c. belonging to different Officers deceased.

Bombay, 19th *December*, 1827.

BOMBAY HOTEL.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON, grateful for past favors, begs to announce to the Gentlemen of Bombay, and the public in general, that he intends re-opening

THE

ELPHINSTONE ARMS

on the 20th instant, for which purpose he has engaged the House in the Fort, known by the name of the APOLLO HOUSE, and situated at the top of Apollo Street.

The great pecuniary losses to which THOMAS WILLIAMSON was subjected when he conducted the Hotel on a former occasion, by giving extensive credit, has compelled him to resolve on issuing nothing, except for READY MONEY payments.

He begs to assure the Community that his utmost exertions will be applied to give universal satisfaction, and render the HOTEL a pleasant and convenient place of resort for persons coming from the interior.

N. B.—The lower part of the Apollo House will be appropriated to the business of Hair cutting and Dressing; which T. W. continues to carry on as heretofore.

Bombay, 19th *December* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 20th Instant,

PLATED Candlesticks, Wall Shades, Imitation Scarfs, Maddapolams, Bengal Silk and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Chintz, and a variety of other articles.

Meadows Street, 19th *December* 1827

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 20th Instant,

A LARGE

ASSORTMENT

OF

Richly Cut

Glassware

COMPRISING Butter, Sugar and Preserve Pots, Cruet Stands complete, Tumblers, Liquor, Wine and Claret Glasses, Wine Coolers, Finger Cups, Decanters, Caddy basins, Celery vases, Inkstands, &c.

Meadows Street, 19th *December* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow, the 20th Instant,

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

TWO GREY

BUGGY HORSES.

WILL MAKE A PAIR

AND

GO TOGETHER

IN DOUBLE HARNESS.

Meadows Street, 19th *December* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 20th Instant,

WITHOUT RESERVE

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

LARGE English Scales, beams and Weights, to weigh 5 cwt., Military Saddles complete, Fine Bengal Table Cloths of Sizes, Chinsurah Cheroots, Salted Salmon, Red Herrings, Razor Straps, hones, Tooth and Shaving brushes &c.

Meadows Street, 19th *December* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 20th Instant,

AT ONE O'CLOCK

A LIGHT ONE HORSE

SHIGRAMPOE,

Belonging to an Estate.

Meadows Street, 19th *December* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 20th Instant,

AT ONE O'CLOCK

A NEAT

CALCUTTA BUILT

CHARIOT,

AND A

NEAT LIGHT

BAROUCHE

BOTH PAINTED YELLOW

Meadows Street, 19th *December* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST EXPOSED

FOR SALE

A LARGE COLLECTION

OF CHILDREN'S

TOYS

AT MODERATE PRICES,

Meadows Street, 19th *December* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A FEW ARTICLES OF

CHOICE MILLINERY,

INTENDED for a Lady who had quitted India, before their arrival in the Upton Castle.

The above will be exposed in the upper Room to-morrow morning and are marked at Prime cost.

Meadows Street, 19th *December* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

NEW

BENGAL MATS

OF THE FOLLOWING SIZES

VIZ.

2 30 feet 6 Inches	by 34 feet 6 Inches	each Rs.	1 25
1 30 " 6	26		1 0
2 57 " 6	14		1 00

Meadows Street, 19th *December* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW

CHINA MANUFACTURED

PLATE,

SHELL PATTERN;

PRICE PER TOLA RUPEES 1 2 0.

Meadows Street, 19th *December* 1827.

Higgs and Brigg

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSIO

TWO NEW VERY SUPERIO

LARGE SIZE

SINGLE PO[illegible]D

TENTS

Lined with Chintz, Double, and
and Carpet,

PRICE Rs. 1000.

Meadows Street, 19th *December* 1

FRITH BOMANJ[illegible]
AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

THIS DAY.

WEDNESDAY THE 19TH INSTA[illegible]

A QUANTITY of Glass and
thenware, a few Articles of
hold furniture, several dozens of
Wines, Books, Music and D
Books, Chintzes, Jamdannies and
Cloths, A Napkin Press, a Map
World and Map of India, Several
Trunks and Boxes and other use
ticles.

Nesbit Lane, 19th *December* 1

For Sale,

AT THE

GODOWNS,

OF

MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.

A FEW six dozen Chests of
OLD SHERRY, from W
Morrice, lately imported per Re
from London, at Rs. 30 per dozen.

Bombay 19th *December* 182

For Sale,

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. ROGER D'FARIA AND C

A FEW Cases of FRENCH CL
RET marked "St. George'
of superior flavour, in dozen cas
landed from the Ship Incomparavel.

PRICE 12 RUPEES PER DOZEN.

Bombay, 19th *December* 182

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BALCRUSTNA AND
GOPALL.

ASSIGNEES TO THE LATE FIRM OF

BAXTER AND CO.

BEG leave to call the attention of Parties indebted to the above late firm, whose accounts are not in a train of liquidation, to the repeated applications for an adjustment made to them both by the late Mr. BAXTER, and subsequently by the Assignees, and to request that they will be good enough either to discharge their accounts, or to make arrangements for the gradual liquidation of the same, without further delay. The embarrassments of the Estate, and the circumstance represented to the parties of the distress which their protracted delay occasions, leave the Assignees no alternative but proceedings at law against all who after this notice shall continue to withold payment of their debts; and the Assignees are therefore under the necessity of intimating that all accounts which are not discharged, or in a train of payment, before the 31st Instant, will be put into the Solicitor's hands for recovery without further hesitation.

Bombay, 19th *December* 1827.

TICKETS in the First CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1828 are to be had at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO. at RUPEES 120 each.

Bombay. 19th *December* 1827.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

TICKETS in the 1st CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1828 are now for Sale at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, Rampart Row, Price Bombay Rs. 120.

For Passage to London;

TO SAIL ON OR BEFORE THE
10TH JANUARY,
AND CARRIES A SURGEON,
THE FINE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

CUMBRIAN.

720 TONS REGISTER,

Joseph Blyth,

COMMANDER.

APPLY to the Commander on board or at the Office of MESSRS. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO. where plans of the accommodations may be procured.

Bombay, 19th December 1827.

FOR FREIGHT

TO THE
MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, PONDICHERRY OR MADRAS,
THE FINE BRIG

SKYLARK.

Capt F. L. Symers.

WILL sail for the above places about the 1st January.

Apply to Captain SYMERS on board, or at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 19th December 1827.

For Passage to London

TO Sail in all this ... Apply to Captain RICHARDSON at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay 19th Dec. 1827.

For Freight or Passage

TO LIVERPOOL
THE FINE BRIG

TURNERS.

BURTHEN 300 TONS.

Capt. J. Leader,

HAS Good Accommodation for Passengers, and will Sail positively on the 5th JANUARY.—For Freight or Passage, Apply to Capt. Leader at the Office of H. F. OWEN, Esqr. or to Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 19th Dec. 1827.

For Passage to London

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

Upton Castle,

OF 600 TONS,

Capt. Peter Weldredge,

(Of the Honorable Company's Service)

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will positively Sail on the 20th of January.

For Particulars Apply to Captain WELDREDGE at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. where Plans of the Cabins may be procured.

Bombay, 19th December 1827.

For Freight and Passage

to London,

TO SAIL IN ALL JANUARY
AND WILL TOUCH
AT THE CAPE,
THE FINE EAST SAILING SHIP

SESOSTRIS A. I.

OF 400 TONS,

William Bourchier,

COMMANDER.

HAS a Poop and superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.—

Apply to Captain BOURCHIER at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO, where plans of the Cabins may seen.

Bombay, 19th December 1827.

For Passage to London

THE FINE NEW SHIP

LADY FEVERSHAM.

550 TONS,

Stephenson Elderby,

COMMANDER

(Formerly of the Royal George.)

IS expected in all this Month, and her Cargo being engaged she will have an early despatch. This Ship is elegantly fitted up, and carries a regular Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 19th December 1827.

Passage to the Clyde,

COMMANDER

WILL sail for Greenock early in January, and has good accommodations for Passengers.

Apply to the COMMANDER on board, or at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 19th December 1827.

Freight or Passage to London

THE FINE NEW SHIP

VIBELIA,

OF 400 TONS BURTHEN,

Robt. Stephenson,

COMMANDER,

WILL be dispatched to London about the 15th January, and has good accommodations for passengers.

Apply at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 19th December 1827.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of G. W. WALKER Esq. deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 14th December 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ROBERT ROSE, deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 14th day of December 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE EDSALL, deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 14th December 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ALEXANDER INNES, deceased, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 14th December 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels Rights and Credits of CARLOS TEXIER late of Bombay, Portuguese deceased, may be granted to JOSEPH ANTONIO BORGES and ELENA BORGES his wife, late Elena Texier, the widow of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 14th December 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

AVISO.

TENDO recorrido a Corte Suprema da Judicatura em Bombaim, que as Cartas de Administraçaõ de todes e quaesquer bens moveis e immoveis, direitos e creditos de JOAO THOMAS DE SOUZA, morodor de Bombay ja defuncto sejaõ concedidas a ANNA DE SOUZA morodora de Bombaim e Viuva do ditto defuncto, todas as ressoas interressadas nelle sao' por este informados do mesmo.—Datada 14 de Dezembro de 1827.

GRAHAM E MORRIS,
PROCURADORES.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels Rights and Credits of CARLOS TEXIER late of Bombay, Portuguese deceased, may be granted to JOSEPH ANTONIO BORGES and ELENA BORGES his wife, late Elena Texier, the widow of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 14th December 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

AVISO.

TENDO recorrido a Corte Suprema da Judicatura em Bombaim, que as Cartas de Administraçaõ de todas e quaesquer bens moveis e immoveis, direitos e creditos de CARLOS TEXIER morador de Bombay ja defuncto, sejaõ concedidas a JOZE ANTONIO BORGES e ELENA BORGES sua Mulher, Viuva do ditto defuncto, todas as pessoas interressadas nelle saó por este informadas do mesmo.—Datada 14 de Dezembro de 1827.

GRAHAM E MORRIS,
PROCURADORES.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery in England, made in a cause LEWIS *against* CRAWFORD, the Creditors of JOHN LEWIS, late a Captain in the Service of the Honorable the East India Company, (who died at Poona in the East Indies on or about the 10th day of August 1819,) are, on or before the 6th day of November 1828, to come in and prove their Debts before JAMES STEPHEN Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, or in default thereof they will peremptorily be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

જાહેર. ખબર *

શ્રી. ઈગ્લંડ. કિલે. અંગરિજની. વીલાયતના. વાનશરીના. મીસ્રીના. કોરટની. લુઈશે. પરીઆદી. કરાપરડ. ઉપર. કીમ્પી ની. મર્ધે. કોરટનુ. કુકમનામુ. થઈ ઉજ. શ્રી. નામદાર. શરકાર. કુમપનીનો. કમનાન. બંન. લુઈશ. શ્રી. કીનદોશતાનના. પુના. ગામમા. આશરે. તારીખ. ૧૦ મી. આગશટ. સંને. ૧૮૧૯ ને. દીને. મરંન. પામેગોછે—કે મરનારનાં. શરવેન માગણારા. મોકે. પોતાનુ. લેહે છે. શ્રી. લંનડનની. વાનશરીની. ગલીમા. શાઉઠા મપટન. પ્લેસડીગામાં. ઉપર. કહેલી. કોરટના. મારશલરીમોની. કે. મારશલર. જે મીશ. કરાટીપ્રીન. કશકીરિના. મીરડા મા. તારીખ. ૬ ઠી. નવેમબર. ૧૮૨૮ ના. મગાઉ. જજને. પોતાનુ. લેહે છે. થા પુત. કરે—નકી. કરશેનો. આ. કુકમના માથી. ખામખા. તેનામોનુ. લેહે છે. બાન લ. થશે *

आफउआवर लुईस याचे फिर्यादीवि घई इंग्लंडांत चान्सेरीचा सर कोर्टांच्या ठरावाप्रमाणे जान लुईस जो इनराबल इष्ट इंदिया कंपनीचे सेवेंत कापतन हो ... १८१९ ... ी जेमस ... वा आगोधर येऊन या सम ... नंत्रें घटवावीं अस नकेलें तर ... कडून जो ला भयापासून अगत्याने दूर के ... हे जातील

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery in England, made in a cause LEWIS *against* CRAWFORD, the next of Kin of JOHN LEWIS, late a Captain in the Service of the Honorable the East Company (who died at Poona East Indies on or about the 10th August 1819,) living at the time death, or the Representative or sentatives of such of them as hav died, are, on or before the 6th November 1828, to come in and their kindred and make out their before JAMES STEPHEN E one of the Masters of the said Court, a his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

જાહેર. ખબર *

શ્રી. ઈગ્લંડ. કિલે. અંગરિજની. વીલાયતના. વાનશરીના. મીસ્રીના. કોરટની. લુઈશે. પરીઆદી. કરાપરડ. તે. કિલે કહેલા. મરનારની. વારશદારછે. તે. ઉપર. શ્રીમીછે. તે. મર્ધે. કોરટનુ. કુકમનામુ. થઈ ઉછે. જે. શ્રી. નામદાર. શરકાર. કુમપનીનો. કમનાન. બંન. લુઈશ. શ્રી. કીનદોશતાનના. પુના. ગામમા. આશરે. તારીખ. ૧૦ મી. આગશટ. ૧૮૧૯ ને. દીને. મરંન. પામેગોછે. તે. મરનારની. મરની. વખતના. જમીન. વારશદાર. મગાર. કુટંબથી. જીવતા. કોઈ. તે. મગાર. તે. પછી. ગુજરેલા. કોઈનો. તેનાં. વારશદાર. મગાર. વારશદારો. કોઈ. તેનામોઈ. શ્રી. લં

નડેનની·માનશરીની·ગલીમાં· શાઉઠામ પટેલ·ખીલડીગામાં·ઉપર· કહેલી· ફીરટ નાં· પ્રાશનરીમીનો·કિ· પ્રાશનર·જેમી શ.ઇશટીફીન·ઈશકોરિનાં·મોરડામાં· નારીખ· ૬ ડી·નવેમબર· ૧૮૨૮ ની· અગાઉ·જઈને·પીતાનુ· વારશપાછુ· શા શુત·કરીને·દાવી·કરે—નહી· કરશે·તો· કિ·મુદ્દેમ નામાંથી· ખામખા·તેનાંમોનુ·વા રશપાછુ·ખાતલથશે *

ક્રાફડઆવર લુઈસ બાચે ફિર્યાદીવિ વઈ ઇંગ્લંડાંત चान्सेरीचा सर कोटाचा ठ रावाप्रमाण जान लुईस जेा हनराबल ह ष्ट इंदिया कंपनीचे सवत कापतन होता इष्ट इंदियांतीलपु जें यंत आगष्ट महि न्याचे १० तारखनीकट सन्न १८१९ सांत मेला याचे लागत दाईज जे त्याचे मर्ल्हेवळ स जोवंत होते आणि यांतील जे आलोकडे मेले अशांचा जाग्यावरचा जेा जेा त्यानी जेम्स स्कोवन इस्कोयर मागें सांगोतल्या कोटांतील येक साक्षर याची माडी जी सेाधामटन् याचो चाळ जी चान्सेरी आ ळींत आहे तेथे नवबर महिन्याचे ई या तारखेस सन्न १८२८ या दिवसीं किंवा आगेथर यऊन या समेार आपला वा रसा खरा करावा असें नकेलें तर हा ठरावाकडून जेा लाभ यापासून अगद्या ने दूर केले जातील

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of TRIMBUCKSETT AMAJEE PIMPULKER late of Bombay HINDOO Merchant, deceased, heretofore granted to BHOWANYBOYE, Widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of SUNKERSETT BABOOLSETT late of Bombay deceased, may be revoked and cancelled; and also that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of the said TRIMBUCKSETT AMAJEE PIMPULKER, deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court to BHIMEA PIMPULKER Widow of PRULLADSETT TRIMBUCKSETT formerly of Bombay, HINDOO, deceased, as next of Kin to the said TRIMBUCKSETT AMAJEE PIMPULKER deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of December 1827.

JAMES PATCH.
PROCTOR.

જાહેર· ખબર *

શ્રી·મુમખઈ·વાલા· ફીનકુ·વેપારી· મરનાર·તરીમખક·શે ઠ· મોંમાજી·પીમખ લકરની·મત્ય·મોલખત·તથા·ઇશટેટનુ·મ ખતીમાર·નાંમુ·લેવાશાકુ·શ્રી·મુમખઈની જુડીકેટરની·શ્રુપરીમ·કોરટમાં·મરનાર શકરશેઠ·પાયુલ·શે ઠની·વીમવા· નામે· લવાનીખાઈ·મનાં·દિલા·વીલનાં·વશીઈ ત·નામાં·પરમાણે· મરજ·કરી·કુતી·જ મને·મલે·તે·શવલુ·રદ· ખાતિલ·થાઇ·* મને·તેજપરમાણે· ઉપર·કહેલા·મરનાર તરીમખકશેઠ·મોમાજી·પીમખલકરની·જે કાંઇ·માલમીલકત·તથા· ઇશટેટછે·તેનું· મખતીમાર·નાંમુ લેવાશાકુ·ઉપર·કહેલા મરનારનો·બીજો·કિ·પુરાંનો · લાડખ ઇ· શ્રી·મુમખઈનો·મરનાર·ફીનકુ·નામે પરલામશે ઠ·તરીમખકશે ઠની · વીમવા· નામે·તીમી·પીમખલકર·)ઉકલીશીમાશટી કાલ·કોરટ·)મેા·મરજ·કરીછે · જે·મનુ ને મલે·કિ·વાશતે·શરવે·લોકો·હેનાં· ખા મેશતા·હોઈ·તેણાંવીને·જાહેર·થાકે * તારીખ· ૧૧ મી·ડીસેમખર· ૧૮૨૭ જમશે'પાટખ* વકીલ ।*

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of RUSTOMJEE HOMJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to MANOCKJEE HOMJEE, the Brother of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th of December 1827.

DANL. BOWDEN SMITH,
PROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.

શ્રી·મુમખઈ·વાલો·મરનાર· પારશી રશતમજી·હોરમજીની·માલમીલકતનુ·અખ તીમાર·નાંમુ·લેવાશાકુ·શ્રી· મુમખઈની· જુડીકેટરની·શ્રુપરીમ·કોરટમાં· કિ·મરનારનો·લાડ·પારશી·માંણેકજી· હોરમજી કિ· મરજ·કોમીસીજે·મકુન·મલે·કિ·વાશતે શરવે·લોકો·હેનાં·વાધેશતા·હોઈ· તેણાં વીને·જાહેર·થાકે * ખ· ૧૧ મી·ડીસેમખર· ૧૮૨૭ ડનલોપ·બ્રમીડીન·ઇશમીથ* મરજી·કરનારમીનો·વકીલ*

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
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and
Price Currents.

Bombay, 19th December 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.
BY GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8TH DECEMBER 1827

No. 427 of 1827.—The undermentioned Cadets for the Artillery, Assistant Surgeon and Veterinary Surgeon, are admitted on this Establishment, in conformity with their appointment, by the Honorable Court of Directors from the 4th instant, the date of their arrival on the Ship Upton Castle. The Cadets are promoted to 2d Lieutenants, leaving the date of their rank to be settled hereafter.

Artillery.

443. Messrs William Augustus St. Clair.
449. " James Nicholas Rooke.

Medical Establishment.

Assistant Surgeon John Ross.
Veterinary Surgeon Edward Ovens.

Captain J. Farquharson, of the 9th Regiment, and Lieutenant C. A. Woodhouse, of the 3d Regt. Light Cavalry, have returned to their duty by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank, by the Ship Upton Castle, which arrived at Bombay on the 4th instant.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1827.

No. 428 of 1827.—In consequence of the departure of Major D Bellasis on the Katherine Stuart Forbes, and the succession of Captain J. H. Dunsterville to the situation of agent for clothing the Army, the following appointments are made in the Pay Department.

Captain W. Henderson to be Paymaster at the Presidency, vice Dunsterville.

Captain G. Moore to be Paymaster in the Poona Division of the Army.

Captain J. Ranken of the 23d Regt. N. I. to be Paymaster in the Surat Division of the Army but to continue with his Regiment until further orders.

Lieutenant P. M. Melville of the 7th Regt. N. I. to be Acting Paymaster to the Surat Division of the Army during Captain Ranken's absence with his Regiment.

Bombay Castle, 10th December 1827.

No. 429 of 1827—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the following appointments are made.

7th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant T. D. Fallon to be adjutant, vice Parr promoted—Date of appointment 2d December 1827.

8th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant D. Richards to be adjutant, vice Neville promoted.—Do. Do. 18th Nov. 1827.

No. 430 of 1827.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Depôt of Medical Stores at Kaira be removed from that Station to Bhooj. The Stations of Baroda. Kaira and Ahmedabad, will, in future be supplied from the Medical Store Depot at Surat and the Depot at Bhooj will furnish the supplies required in Cutch, and for the Stations of Deesa and Rajcote.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

MHOW TURF.

SEVENTH DAY, MONDAY 3D DEC. 1827.

THE MHOW TURF PLATE of Rupees 500 with 60 Rupees entrances—*Heats 1½ miles and a distance*—carrying 9 stone.

Capt. Cunninghame's..G. A. H. Boxkeeper....	1	2	1
Capt. Morris's....G. A. H. Goblin Grey.....	3	1	2
Col. Litchfield's....G. A. H. Tam O'Shanter..	2	3	3

FIRST HEAT.—Boxkeeper led all round, tho' Tam caught him near the end of the race, and made a capital dash for the heat, losing it by scarcely a head.

Time—the distance.....	0		18
1st ½ mile.....	0		58½
2d ½ do.....	1		2
3d ½ do.....	1		2½
Total	3		21

SECOND HEAT.—A more splendidly run race could never be witnessed—Boxkeeper and the Goblin rated it, neck and girth, the whole way—it was a struggle and a severe one too from the starting post—never were horses better matched—and never did cattle do their business in better style—every tongue was loud and lavish in their praise, and the horses came in amidst deafening shouts of applause—the Goblin winning the heat by a bridle breadth.

Time—the distance.....	0		18
1st ½ mile.....	0		58
2d ½ do.....	0		59
3d ½ do.....	1		2
Total	3		17

THIRD HEAT.—Away they all flew together with Boxkeeper rather a head—The Goblin however, passed him about the first ½ mile; but the gallant old Horses condition soon brought him in his place again, and after a beautiful race, he crowned his fourth season's running by winning every race for which he started—The Goblin reached Mhow only 10 days before the meeting, and consequently was not half trained, and ran to great disadvantage.

Time..3..29½

THE BEATEN PLATE of 400 Rupees for all horses that have saved their distance during the meeting—*Heats 1½ miles*—entrance 60 Rupees to be handicapped.

Capt. Cunnighame's..G. A. H...Hermit..walked over

THE UNTRAINED PLATE of 200 Rupees for Horses that have not been in training during the meeting—*Heats 1 mile*—entrance 30 Rupees, weight for age

Col. Litchfields'.....C. A. H...Rivulet..	7	12	1	1
Mr. Ottleys'.....G. A. H..Mopstick...	9	0	3	3
Mr. Jackson's.....G. A. H..Bishop.....		2		2

1st Heat.—The Rivulet ran like a sluice,

Time..2..2

2d Heat.—Mopstick and Bishop were sluiced again.

Time..2..2

EIGHTH AND LAST DAY, 5TH DEC. 1827.

THE TALLYHO SWEEPSTAKES of 20 Gold Mohurs each, for all untrained Horses—*One heat of a mile*—carrying 11st. 7lb., with two, four feet leaps—Gentlemen riders.

Capt Morris's.....G. A. G.....Abelard....			1
Lieut. Bartlett's.....G. A. H.....Torrens....			2
Capt. Luykin's.....C. A. H.....Swap....drawn			
Capt. Kingston's.....C. A. H..Jeremy Diddler drawn			
Col. Litchfield's drawn.			

Abelard and Torrens started at score, the latter rather a head—the greatest interest was excited as they approached the first leap, which they did at a most furious pace and dashed at it in high style, and then ran neck and neck with spurs and whips playing merrily about them, till they reached the second leap, which Torrens took first and was followed by Abelard, who made a splendid jump, then ran up to his antagonist and beat him by a head only.

Three setts of Tattoo's, amounting to about thirty in each batch, started for Subscription purses, and afforded lots of fun—A Capital foot race next took place—then two private matches, and the meeting was closed by the following whim purse.

Ragoo's Dun Bullock.....1
Baggozee's Tattoo Motee.....2

This race created great amusement, and expectation was on tiptoe to see how it would turn out—The Bullock was in high galloping order and came to the scratch looking very like a winner.

The Tattoo was of the true fighting caste with short hair and long teeth, and his tail in notches—At starting the Bullock made a jump for the lead, and just grazing the Tattoo's side with his horn, somewhat accelerated his pace—but the Bullock galloped in high style, his tail proving of great assistance to the rider of the Tattoo, who availed himself of it for some yards—then disdaining any further aid he dropped the Bullocks tail and won by a head.

Time not taken.

J. MARTIN.
Secretary.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR

Your insertion of such trash as your correspondent Giovanni writes I fear will be the cause of detriment to your paper which used once to be the best at the Presidency now it appears you exert no discrimination but insert whatever happens to be sent to you—This redoubtable Giovanni why pray did he not at the meeting of british inhabitants object to the mode proposed of drawing up the address why did he not say a proper address could not be framed in the hasty manner of a few gentlemen being sent unawares from a place of public assembly to a side room to compose an eloquent address whilst their compeers were awaiting anxiously their return Then was the time to speak out and propose an effectual mode of having the address suitably worded—but Giovanni perhaps dared not to hold up his head, he likes ambuscade & rather than hinder the occurrence of an evil he would rather cause to take place for the gratification of being able to give vent to his ill nature.

Yours as you demean yourself,
A SUBSCRIBER
Dec. 12th. for the present.

NOTE.—*This elegant epistle is presented to a* "discriminating" *public* verbatim et literatim *as received; nor have we ventured to* "EXERT *our* discrimination" *in the punctuation of so scholastic a production, more especially as it appears to be in the handwriting of the author.*—ED. GAZ.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I had occasion a few evenings ago to accompany a lady to the Statue of the Marquis Cornwallis, placed as you well know in the centre of the old Bombay Green—I had not visited the spot for several years, and on approaching it, was struck with its improved appearance—The fence with which the Green is enclosed, and the trees that surround it, make the place look really very pretty, and led me to anticipate a pleasant walk in the enclosure—I was completely disappointed; and was disgusted to find that the place abounded in filth of every description—Every kind of nuisance may be seen in it, and it was with difficulty we could wade our way clear of them—But if these excited unpleasant feelings and sensations, judge, Mr. Editor, of my indignation on perceiving that the statue itself was covered with dirt, and still worse was at the time surrounded by a set of mischievous boys, who seemed to have been busily engaged in chopping off the more delicate parts of the sculpture.—I picked up some of the pieces which appeared to have been recently broken off and send you one as a specimen—* I regret, Sir, that some more able pen has not noticed this matter, but if some [redacted] adopted to check this evil, [redacted] of sculpture and specimen of [redacted] be completely defaced and [redacted] will fall upon the community [redacted]

I [redacted]
Sir,
Dec. 17th Your Obedient Servant
AN OBSERVER.

* The piece of Marble alluded to has been received at the Gazette Office with the above letter.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Long and terrible has been the conflict carried on through the medium of your columns by Giovanni and his opponents, and momentous indeed was the cause of it—Vindex had charged the Editor of the Oriental Herald with asserting a falsehood, and the chivalrous Don, the sensitive supporter of that most veracious periodical, was unable to suffer in silence such an imputation on the writer whom he loves. I wonder Mr. Editor, whether he is equally alive to the reputation of the contributors to the Herald, i so, God help him—the poor Gentleman must have an anxious life—The Herald for August contains a letter signed O. P. Q. the writer of which is extravagant and audacious enough to assert that "*The Beloved Head*" [as he designates with truth, though in spite, the distinguished Personage who lately left us in a mode most truly reflecting more honor on us than on him] was disliked by the Natives; and, feeling this, was courting their favour in an unbecoming manner, as the period of his departure approached!!! Pray, Mr. Editor, are you charitable enough to believe for one instant that O. P. Q. thought that he was telling the truth when he wrote that letter. Is it to be conceived, that any man's judgment should be so extremely obtuse that he could not foresee for a few months those demonstrations of enthusiastic attachment to "*The Beloved Head*" on the part of the Native, as well as of the European community, which were the natural and certain result of his transcendant merits? However such things may be—the greatest allowances must be made for self delusion, for O. P. Q. evidently suffers severely, poor man, from the same feeling regarding "*The Beloved Head*", which led Giovanni to pour forth his lamentations at the wretched address of the British inhabitants: In O. P. Q. the rancour is more unveiled, the triumph of greatness and virtue, which was to confound and torture him, though it might easily have been anticipated by any one whose mental vision was not lamentably distorted, had not actually taken place; but after the 14th November 1827 the foul spirit durst not walk abroad in its true appearance, and as it would not rest, was fain to betray itself [most treacherously for its entertainer] in an affected whine of concern

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY THOMAS RIGBY, IN BELL LANE—No. 7.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19TH 1827.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

for Mr. Elphinstone. To whom shall we assign the dirty prize?—To the calumniator of "*The Beloved Head*;" or to the tender hearted Giovanni, who feels so much for Mr. Elphinstone's disappointment at the miserable address made to him? The point would puzzle Beelzebub himself, who would, we may imagine, impartially console each candidate with the well-merited reward of a new head dress, composed of his liveliest and most hissing snakes.

Charming generous and candid pair—fearless O. P. Q.—tender and feeling Giovanni!—be always inseparable; the excessive delicacy of the romantic Spaniard, supported by the, effroatery of O. P. Q.—Pursue, in company worthy couple, bursting with envy and spleen, your noble course—pursue it to your own torture, and the instruction and amusement of Angels Men and Devils [terrestrial and infernal] and rest not from your glorious and self rewarding labours, until that period, which shall never come, *when Giovanni receives an address like that presented to Mr. Elphinstone*, and *O. P. Q. hears himself called "The Beloved Head!!!"*

SCRUTATOR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Certain engagements have prevented me replying to Vindex this week.—The same reason compels me to postpone a few sensible observations upon the celebrated address—By next Wednesday both will be completed, wind and weather permitting—I lament as much the folly of [illegible] honorable associate, [illegible] the misfortunes of the man [illegible] and the hope of redemption.

[illegible] as the hand grenade to gratify their [illegible] and it has exploded and annihilated the wretches themselves.

GIOVANNI.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London, at 6 months sight. 1 | 8⅛ per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 106 B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Sas
Madras, at 30 days sight, 99⅛ B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 adras.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 133⅛ Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 105⅛ do. per 0 | 0 do.

Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 106 1 50 B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

Treasury Notes issued in Bombay under the Advertisement of 22nd May 1827, selling at a discount of ⅛ per cent. The interest accruing on such Notes being, however, at the same time, payable to the Seller

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars	100 per 219⅛ B'by Rs.
German Crowns	100 per 213 Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825. are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106⅛ Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being the intrinsic value.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER 1827.

We take leave to recommend the advertisement of "A WIDOW LADY" to the kind consideration of such persons as are desirous to place Children under the care of a sensible and discreet Tutoress.—We have not ourselves the pleasure of knowing the lady, yet we have the most respectable testimony to her respectability and fitness for so delicate and important a charge.

We beg to direct the attention of the public to the announcement by Mr. Williamson of his intention to re-open a convenient Hotel. in that spacious mansion commonly known by the name of the "Apollo House"—We sometime ago pointed out the advantages which were likely to result to the community of this Island, as well as to Travellers, from a Club formed on similar principles to the one which is now so prosperous and is found so beneficial at Calcutta; and in the absence of such an excellent institution we cannot do otherwise than recommend this new Hotel to the patronage of the public—Those gentlemen who were in Bombay while he held the Elphinstone Arms, are fully impressed with his merits, but to such as have not partaken of his fare, we may state that Mr. Williamson will be found an attentive landlord; well qualified to perform the duties he has undertaken, and deserving of any favors which may be conferred upon him.

In addition to the solid and substantial provender to be found upstairs, Mr. Williamson likewise announces his intention of appropriating the lower apartments to the embellishment of the head, without which no man can aspire to *conquest*, fame or glory.

We are little disposed to follow Scrutator through all his wild vagaries; nor have we seen the letter of O. P. Q. which has called forth his animadversions; but we cordially concur with him in condemning the imputation which appears to have been cast upon Mr Elphinstone—From personal experience we can boldly assert, that where Mr. Elphinstone is best known among the Natives, he is most beloved:—They seem impressed with the same feelings of admiration for that distinguished individual which animates the bosoms of the European community.

We have this day given insertion to the letter of "Subscriber, and though he has been pleased thus readily to favor us with his opinion of the Gazette, to which without doubt every consideration is due, and ought to be paid, yet we are not inclined so quickly to coincide with that opinion:—The question whether the productions of our Correspondents are detrimental to the interests of the Journal belongs exclusively for ourselves to consider, and in fact we can alone judge of the merit of that question.—This Subscriber has evidently sketched his Letter in a hurried manner, which we may judge from the manuscript, as well as from the ideas, which he has huddled together in so strange a way.—We shall at all times be most ready to receive sober admonition, and even correction from our friends and patrons, amongst whom many are distinguished for literature, knowledge, and enlightened views; but we shall never consent to sacrifice our opinion to the Author of such a production as the one under consideration. We hope he will not be offended at the expression of a suspicion we entertain, that he himself has had a hand in framing the Address of which he speaks, and that his ill nature and irritable feelings at its exposure have overcome his judgment and discretion.—He has himself fully satisfied us that it is the lot or fate of some men to place themselves in situations extremely ludicrous and unbecoming; and we feel assured, that this Subscriber upon a more cool consideration of his folly will condemn that intemperance and want of courtesy, which so particularly characterizes his letter. With respect to this Gentleman's future support to the Gazette, we beg to assure him that neither ourselves, or the proprietors would ever solicit or even accept of its continuance upon such terms as he seems willing to propose.

The principles on which the Gazette is conducted are those which have, we believe, met with the decided approbation of the Public; its increased and still increasing patronage is the best criterion by which we can judge of that approbation, and so long as its management continues in our hands, we pledge ourselves that those principles shall be invariably maintained. In a pecuniary point of view we need scarcely add that the present proprietors are too lofty in spirit and independent in fortune to suffer the insignificant profits of a Bombay Newspaper to influence their principles or conduct.—The PRESENT Proprietors have never once suggested any line of conduct which they might wish us to pursue; nor indeed would we ever submit to such controul; yet we believe we may safely affirm, that they wish to see the Gazette always conducted upon principles of honour spirit and indepeudence;—how far we have been the humble instrument in pursuing this path, the public can best determine.

It has always been our most anxious endeavour to avoid giving offence, whether to our patrons or to others, but when discussions are provoked in which the public are interested, and on which they have a right to offer observations, we should be abandoning the first principle of our duty were we to exclude from our Columns the sentiments, or opinions of any individual whatever.—The "Subscriber" may call Giovanni's Letters trash, and he has a right to publish that opinion, and which we have done gratuitously for him:—but we shall take the liberty of informing this Subscriber that Giovanni's productions are loudly called for, as much for their humour as the solid and shrewd reasoning matter for which they are so distinguished.

A fearful hurricane was experienced on the 5th of the month on the Coromandel Coast—At Madras it appears to have raged with terrific fury---the devastation was dreadful—our only hope, is, that the melancholy picture given by our cotemporary will not hereafter be more aggravated.

Perhaps the Society at this Presidency were never before kept in so cruel a state of suspense and intense anxiety, as from the moment the news was made public, that the *Gipsey* had passed on the 11th several dead bodies which appeared to be Europeans floating in Latitude 17. 50. N. This increased in a tenfold degree the apprehensions previously entertained for the safety of the Bolton, which left a few hours before the late disastrous gale set in, quite unprepared for bad weather.—It was concluded that she must have perished in the gale and that these half decayed corpses were those of some of the crew or numerous passengers.—All our fears and horrible anticipations are now however happily dispelled—Captain Hogg of the Castlereagh passed on the 7th instant a Ship of her description, and which signalled "THE BOLTON, CAPTAIN CLARKSON, ALL WELL."

Although we by no means doubt the truth of the *Gipsey's* report, as to the bodies *appearing* to be European, we are inclined to think from the exposure to the billows and weather which they must have experienced during 13 days (there being little doubt that they perished in the same gale) and from the state of putrefaction in which they were found, that they were more likely to be Native than European bodies—Europeans it is well known become darker, and Asiatics lighter after such exposure; till at length there is no distinguishing between them—

We have been thus particular in this matter, in order to allay any apprehensions that might perchance arise in any other quarter from such a circumstance; as we are fully sensible that suspense and uncertainty as to such events are accompanied with feelings of the most exquisite anquish.

We believe it is always customary among public Journalists to expose, for the benefit of society, the political errors or misrepresentations of one another,—Were we to perform that duty in respect to our Bombay Cotemporaries we should have no easy birth of it—still we could wish, on the present occasion, with all due submission, to put a few questions to the Courier, touching the Editorial matter in his last—We could wish, for instance, to know wherein Mr. Canning that "bold and skilful timoneer" that "prop of a promising administration" has acted the part of a mad Quixote and departed from the sound policy of the Liverpool Administration—We could wish to inquire, whether the British troops were not sent over to Portugal while Lord Liverpool directed the helm of state? We are ignorant of the "*Laws*" which Mr. Canning attempted to force upon the Portuguese people.—Can the Courier positively say that the Treaty in favour of Greece was not a measure concocted by the Liverpool administration? We have indeed understood, but of course we bow to superior authority, that the protocol of that treaty was drawn up by the Duke of Wellington, when sent on an Embassy to St. Petersburg for the purpose in the beginning of 1826—Is the leading article on the Catholic question claimed by him as an original production, and in any case, how long will, he be pleased to entertain the opinions which are therein expressed?

The Extracts given in succeeding pages regarding Sir Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon, confirm we are sorry to say the opinion which is pretty generally entertained in England respecting the work, viz. that as a history it is a total failure, The Paris Journalist's are generally acknowledged to be men of superior talents and literary acquirements, and making every allowance for a due proportion of prejudice, that book must still be very faulty, we are apt to imagine, that calls forth such severe animadversions as have been made upon it.

We have to thank our cotemporary the Courier for his condescending promptitude in putting us to rights regarding the London University Subscription. We rejoice to perceive him lending his aid to the cause of the diffusion of knowledge, for we are seldom disposed to scrutinize narrowly the motives of mankind when the effects of their actions are likely to be beneficial. Yet we cannot help expressing ourselves (in common with what he anticipated his readers of the Iris would feel) rather puzzled to account for the introduction into the first numbers of that ephemereal, of certain witty papers, expressly got up in ridicule of the attempts, at the time vigorously making, to promote the diffusion of useful knowledge generally, and to institute the London University in particular. The despot Tories--the bigots--in short all the owls* of the age, assailed the friends of knowledge and of humanity in every possible way--till at last they found ridicule the only available weapon. The papers which were republished in the Iris were perhaps their best attempts in this way--it was only by taking things in the extremes, that ridicule could be successfully employed against the "spread of knowledge;" and thus tho' they wished to aim at the heart of the system their shafts fell innoxious at its feet—But what puzzles us, in regard to the course pursued by the Iris in this matter, is, the posible reason or cause which could induce a friend to knowledge to rake up from the Columns of one of the most talented, but most detestable, brutish and disgusting English periodicals these said papers *which had for years been consigned to oblivion*—We cannot help thinking that the Courier, until he explains this matter satisfactorily, will be considered an enemy to the cause of knowledge and intellectual improvement, however much he may disguise his real sentiments.

* Owls are birds of evil omen that hate the *light*.—

A long letter on the affairs of Portugal, republished in a succeeding page, will be found worthy the attention of our readers—Since its appearance Dr. Abrantes has repeated the same accusations against our Portuguese Ambassador. It is likewise reported that the opinions of Sir Harry Clinton are diametrically opposed to those of Sir Wm. ACourt as to the state of Portugal—Sir William is well known as a rank ultra Tory; and if one half of the accusations urged against him be well founded, he deserves to be branded as a traitor to his country, and to the present liberal administration---He was appointed by the Tories and seems still to be playing into their hands.

Our readers will perceive, on reference to the rates and value of Government securities in this day's Gazette, that the the rate at which money may be deposited in the Bombay treasury under the Government Advertisement of the 26th August 1827 is no longer published,—The Hon'ble Company have discontinued the receipt of money at this Presidency on such terms; which measure we are led to believe is the precursor of a proposition for the establishment of a Government Bank on similar principles to that of Bengal.—The advantages of such an Establishment are too obvious and well known to require remark, and if such a measure be really in agitation we would respectfully beg leave to recommend to the consideration of authority the following valuable observations upon the best means for the PREVENTION OF FORGERY.

"The plan of Perkins and Heath is founded on the power of transferring to steel, from copper, any engraving, and thus of multiplying the finest work of art to the extent of any number of copies. The former objection to the application of fine engravings to bank notes was, that it was impossible to take impressions from one plate beyond a very limited number. The possibility of obtaining by means of this plate a security against forgery, if not quite insurmountable to human ingenuity at least perfectly sufficient in practice, is obvious. Upon one note the labours of a dozen of the first artists of the kingdom—men each of whose engravings, any but a first-rate artist would vainly hope to imitate—might be united, and connected in a manner which could only be done by complicated machinery. When such a note can be multiplied indefinitely the security against forgery may be said to be perfect; not but that a forger, if one could be found as rich as the bank itself, who could bring together a number of first rate artists, induce them to work by vast bribes, and erect great machinery—not but that such a man might produce a tolerable imitation—but such a man is not likely to exist, nor, if he existed, could be possibly find it a good speculation to incur the expense, putting the hazard entirely out of the question. The decrease of the crime of forgery renders the subject less pressing; but at the same time it shows by how small an additional impediment it might be altogether prevented. The mere withdrawal of small notes, (people being a little more cautious in taking a £5 note than a £1) has made forgery a bad trade. How evident, therefore, is it, that such an additional obstacle as great expense in the fabrication of a forged note, would make it so bad a trade as to be deserted by the most daring speculator in crime? We should be anxious, too, to see the frequency of the forgery put out of the question by the adoption of some such plan, in order that (a merely factitious evil being removed) the circulation or suppression of the

small notes, against which the hangings they have occasioned are a make-weight, should be judged of on their true merits."

Many months have not elapsed since we were taken severely to task by our Calcutta contemporaries for stating that the Hon'ble Company had an undoubted right to impose taxes at the Presidencies of India, as well as in the subordinate Territories; and notwithstanding all their sapient arguments to the contrary, the three Learned Judges of the Supreme Court there, were unanimous in the same opinion.—We believe the good citizens of Calcutta have gone to great expense in appealing against that decision, and pending the result, it may be consolatory to them to know what their brethren in England think of the matter.—The following extract is from the pen of one of our most able and independent Journalists.

We are assured from a source on which we can place the most perfect reliance, that stamp duties have long been levied throughout British India, with the exception of Calcutta, and that the attempt to place Calcutta on the same footing with the rest of the country has given rise to the complaints formerly alluded to. The duties in themselves are exceedingly moderate; but however that may be, there can be no reason for exempting Calcutta from a burden to which the rest of Hindostan is subject. Not a word was heard of the hardship or unconstitutional nature of the duty so long as it was levied merely on Hindoos; but the moment the British and Hindoos are placed on the same footing, the patriotism of the former takes the alarm.—*Morning Chronicle 3rd August.*

On Saturday last a meeting was held in the Vestry of St. Thomas' Church, of the Bombay District Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, when the accounts were presented, and a report agreed upon, which was ordered to be printed. It appears that this Committee, since its formation in 1825, during the visit of the late Bishop, has remitted to Bishop's College, Calcutta, Sicca Rupees 15,900. There being no immediate prospect of the means of commencing Missionary proceedings under the District Committee, another remittance of 1200 Rupees was ordered on Saturday. The Report contains some interesting particulars relative to the present state of Bishop's College, and the other affairs of the Society in this Country.

On the same day, a Meeting was held of the District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. This Society has been longer known in this place, and possesses more within itself the means of performing effectual service.—Since the year 1816. it has been the means of distributing, within the limits of the Bombay Committee, nearly 80,000 books and tracts. The issues during the last year amounted to 7400, of which nearly 2000 were bound books, including Bibles and Prayer books. In the hope of increasing their funds, as well as of procuring the co-operation of a more varied and extended body of subscribers, the Committee have resolved to admit contributors to a share in their proceedings on an annual subscription of 15 Rupees. A Report was agreed upon at the Meeting, and ordered to be printed, with a Catalogue which will be found to contain a considerable number of new books.

Having in a former paper given to our readers a speech of the new Bishop of Calcutta, at a Meeting of the Society for the propogation of the Gospel, we are now enabled to publish a speech delivered by his Lordship, before the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. In conformity with what took place previous to the departure from England, of Bishops Middleton and Heber, a special Meeting of that Society was held on the 13th of June last, when an address was delivered by the Bishop of Gloucester, to the recently consecrated Bishop of this Diocese, in which his Lordship, having feelingly and judiciously noticed the peculiar excellencies of the two former Bishops of India, both equally devoted to the cause, but having different qualities, the one being fitted for overcoming the difficulties of a new establishment by his firmness and judicous intrepidity, the other to win the affections of all classes of men, and secure their attachment to a Church which was already in a state of security and order, and having mentioned the Society's peculiar obligations to both; recommended to the protection of the new Bishop, the District Committees and Schools of the Society within his Diocese.

Having mentioned the Society's continued interest in the welfare of the Missions in the South of India, which they had recently surrendered to the Society for the propogation of the Gospel, and adverted also to Bishops College, as an object of their warm regard, he expressed his confidence that both would receive from the Bishop, the same marked attention which his predecessors had paid to them. His Lordship made an allusion to the personal history of his Right Reverend Brother, whose extensive travels, he said, although exclusively among Christians, would afford him facilities in mastering the creed and acquainting himself with the minds of a new race of men, and descrying the best modes of dealing with their prejudices and gaining their confidence. The Bishop lamented that the whole burden of so extensive a Diocese was still to fall upon one man but considered his acceptance of the arduous station as a proof of his zeal, unfeigned piety and devotion to the cause; and concluded with devoutly and affectionately commending his Brother to the care of Providence, and praying, next to success in his Ministry,—for his health comfort and happiness, and that he might return in safety to his country, his friends and that Society, to enjoy the satisfaction of reflecting upon his past labours.

The Bishop of Calcutta made the following reply.

"If I rise under feelings somewhat overwhelmed by the kind and flattering expressions with which the eloquence of my Right Reverend friend has honoured me, if I confess myself unable to thank this numerous assembly for the manner in which they have received those sentiments in which I am so deeply and so personally concerned, I must crave your indulgence for a species of incapacity of which your own generous feelings towards me are the cause. Indeed I feel as if it were but an act of justice to confess, that some of those encomiastic phrases which have fallen from his Lordship on this occasion, appear to me to have been suggested and formed rather from his own high and honourable sense of duty, than from any desert of mine. Still I thank him warmly and sincerely: there may be those, on the other side, who will view these matters in a far different way than he has done; who will suppose that certain allurements and temptations pave the way and prompt the acceptance of every official situation; and that enough of what the world prize so highly was here displayed to excite a not unworthy ambition. I would not make any pretensions to a false humility, nor would I in any degree affect to disregard or undervalue the honours and dignities of the profession to which I belong; but slender were the inducements to journey to a distant land (as I have under taken to do) if that were all. The fancies indeed of a youthful imagination may paint such matters with a shewy and gaudy colouring, but it is under a very different aspect that they appear; when lapse of time has matured the judgment, and experience and practice of the world has enabled us to view them in all their sober sad reality. How unsubstantial then seems all the pomp and parade that even in the highest rank attends upon the rich and lofty ones of earth! how coldly do such trivialities repay the absence of those domestic feelings that form the comfort and solace of the life of man! What is precedence in the room? What is the sound of title to the ear? What is the value of a few more of the superfluities of life? when compared with the happiness one derives from the presence of a mother, a brother, a long-loved friend, or one's own child: these are ties, and these are sacrifices.

And yet I would not that any one should think harshly of my conduct, or blame me too much, if on these or any other grounds, I may seem amenable to the charge of reluctance or delay. If I have not courted this important office, so neither have I shrunk from it when once I thought it my duty to obey: and I trust it will yet be in my power to prove that it is one thing to shew zeal to obtain an office, and another to shew zeal in its discharge. Having *put my hand to the plough*, I turn not back: I look forward, not indeed to higher duties, (for none can be higher than those arising out of the relation of a parochial minister to his flock,) but to a wider and more extensive field of usefulness, and hope to claim a larger share of confidence from my mother Church than that with which I have been hitherto entrusted.

A clergyman, and the son of a clergyman, I feel a firm affection, a deep and pious veneration for that Church, for that visible and Apostolic Church, of which the Lordship of Gloucester has just now so feelingly spoken, and I look to its welfare with the utmost interest and attention. But that Church has higher and better claims upon our regard, than those which are occasioned merely by the habitual feeling of its Ministers. It adopts that interpretation of Holy Writ which is best established by the researches of the most learned, amidst a thinking and enquiring nation; it follows that which is handed down to us embalmed in the prayers and praises of many a preceding age, and proves the purity and perfection of its doctrine (as far as humanly speaking the phrase may be used) by shewing itself the only one which is able to defeat all the ingenuity of the libertine, or the malice and sophistry of the infidel. On these points I speak not as if I feared to be mistaken; I feel my sincerity, and trust it will be appreciated by others. But while I regard with the warmest love that branch of our establishment which has been committed to my charge, I must not lose sight of that which our admirable Liturgy styles *the Catholic, the universal Church of Christ militant here on earth*: and while I uphold, as far as I can, that which my manifest duty in a more especial manner requires me to do; none that cometh in the name of Christ shall ever be considered as a stranger by me.

On other points to which my Right Reverend Friend has alluded, I will not dare to enlarge at the present moment. I will not venture upon subjects in which I am still unpractised, or trespass on a field where my footsteps have not yet been seen. Time and diligence will, I hope, give me a clearer view in these matters, and experience may ripen those thoughts, which if now brought forward might seem rather the offsprings of anxiety than of knowledge. And if ever it should please a kind and indulgent Providence to restore me to this land, with what pleasure shall I look forward to the day—to the hour, when I may again be received within these walls; when I may devote myself with all the fruits of my experience, as one lately returned from Bombay has done, with so much zeal and ability to the noble and exalted objects of this SOCIETY.

In this very room, in the midst of our common pursuits, how many new friendships have I formed, how many old acquaintances have I renewed and improved! and how many are there of those now assembled here, to whom though I may have been hitherto personally unknown, yet if I may judge by my own feelings, I need not scruple to call my friends; who will watch hereafter with unceasing interest and anxiety over all that regards myself and my fellow-labourers in the vineyards of the East; and support us with that fostering and liberal spirit at home, which alone can (under God's blessing) enable us to be successful abroad.

Of these, of all I must now take a long farewell; there is a solemnity in the word; there is somewhat of awfulness in the occasion, and in a ceremony which, it so happens, on this very day four years ago was performed to one whom I am not less proud to say I mourn as a friend, than this SOCIETY is to lament as an agent lost to her present need. Yet I speak of this singularity only as that which ought to afford matter for serious reflection at the passing moment, rather than as suggesting any thought of fear or weakness. Every feeling that I have, is cheered when I contemplate but for a moment the liberal and munificent conduct I have every where experienced; when I regard the generous confidence placed in me by this SOCIETY, the large sums entrusted to my disposal for the furtherance of our great cause; both at the Cape of Good Hope and in India; and when I look forward to the pleasurable duties you have enjoined me to fulfil, as almoner of your bounty. Still more are those feelings enhanced when I observe the general interest now beginning to be felt by all ranks of people here, in that college at Calcutta, which is at once so noble a monument of the sagacity and piety of Bishop Middleton, and whose welfare it shall be my care so to promote as may best appear fitted to realize all the bright prospects of its wise and learned projector.

For the means thus afforded to me of aiding the Christian cause, and of furthering these blessings to that which is henceforth to be my adopted country, accept from me a feeble expression of that gratitude which will one day be repaid you by the voice of millions; accept the assurance of my best wishes, of my warmest endeavours, and of those prayers which I trust will be pure, as they will ever be in union and accordance with those of this SOCIETY."

The following extract may not be unacceptable in this place.

BISHOP HEBER'S HYMNS.—Mr. MURRAY has just published a small volume of Hymns, about an hundred in number, written or collected and improved, by the late Bishop HEBER. Sixty-three of the original compositions are distinguished by the initials R. H. (REGINALD HEBER); about a dozen by H. M. (HENRY HART MILLMAN); one or two are avowedly from the pens of other well-known writers; and the remainder consists of selections from ADDISON, DRYDEN, POPE, DRUMMOND, &c. The following are specimens of this very interesting little volume:—

EPIPHANY.—*By Bishop Heber.*

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning;
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid;
Star of the East, the horizon adorning,
Guide where our infant REDEEMER is laid!

Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are shining,
Low lies his head with the beasts of the stall,
Angels adore him in slumber reclining,
MAKER and MONARCH and SAVIOUR of all!

Say shall we yield him, in costly devotion,
Odours of Edom and offerings divine,
Gems of the mountain and pearls of the ocean,
Myrrh from the forest or gold from the mine?

Vainly we offer each ample oblation;
Vainly with gifts would his favour secure:
Richer by far is the heart's adoration;
Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor.

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning!
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid!
Star of the East, the horizon adorning,
Guide where our infant REDEEMER is laid.

BOMBAY COURIER.—DEC. 15, 1827.

On Thursday the 13th instant, Mr. HERBERT PUSH was admitted and sworn before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE an Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor of the Supreme Court.

Our Gazette contemporary gives an article from the *Times*, published in the Courier Extraordinary 10 days ago, on the subject of the subscription raised here on account of the London University. Our contemporary is "not aware that any such subscription has ever been raised at this Presidency." It may not be amiss, then, to mention that some months ago, upwards of £ 2,400 were subscribed here, on account of shares in the University, by the European part of the community, while in the last two or three days the advantages of the institution have been pointed out to the Natives, and several of them have accordingly taken shares. We learn from an unquestionable source that £600 were subscribed by them in the course of one day. This is a good beginning;—an omen, we trust, of a future large and liberal contribution from other wealthy Natives.

In our next, we purpose giving the Prospectus of the Universaty which has not yet been published here, and which is interesting from its perfect development of the plan of the founders. Should the present administration stand, the University will certainly come into fashion, for we observe amongst the first Council the names of Lord Lansdowne, Lord Dudley and Ward, and Mr. Abercrombie, all of whom are now in office.

Since writing the above we have been favoured with the following list of Subscribers to the Universaty, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

LIST of SUBSCRIBERS to the LONDON UNIVERSITY, at Bombay.

	No. of Shares.
The Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor	
The Hon. Sir Ed. West Kt. Chief Justice	
Francis Warden Esq. Member of Council	
Lieut. Col David Leighton C. B.	
John Wedderburn, Esq.	
Captain George Jervis, Engineers	
Captain David Wilson, 7th Regt. N. I.	
James Forbes Esq.	
William Shotton Esq.	
Martin West Esq.	
George Forbes Esq.	
William Newnham Esq. Chief Secretary to Government; a Member of the Mercer's Company, and a Freeman of the City of London	
Dr. John Milne, Member of Medical Board	
Major Peter Fearon	
Thomas Frederick Ranken Esq.	
Benjamin Noton Esq.	
Js. Strachan Esq. Inspector of Hospitals	
Henry Patrick Hadow Esq.	
Charles Norris Esq.	
Lt. Col. Samuel Goodfellows, Engineers	
John Skinner Esq.	
E. C. Morgan Esq.	
Lieut. Col. E. H. Bellassis Engineers	
Capt. Robert Pouget, Engineers	
Framjee Cowasjee Bunnojee	
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	
Moohummud Ulee [illegible]	
Sudasheo Kashenath Chitre, Native Secretary to the "Bombay Native Education Society."	
Total Shares	
or £	

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. J. C. Bowater, 2d Gr[illegible]
Capt. F. Watkins, Artillery.
Capt W. Spratt, V. Bn.
Ensign R. Lewis
Ensign A. M. Haselwood, 3d Regt. N. I.
Lt. and Qr. Mr Thos, Candy, 20th Regt. N. I.
Capt, Thompson.
Lieut D. W. Fraser, Nagpoor Service.
DEPARTURES.—Ensign L. Brown, 5th Regt.
Asst, Surgn. H. Johnston, Vaccinator.
Ensign W. Edwards, 5th Regt. N. I.
Capt. E. H. Willock, H. A. 2d Troop.
Ensign Henry Cotgrave, 15th Regt. N. I.
Capt. Thos. Milne, 1st Lt. Cy.
Capt. H. Adams, 5th Regt.
Revd. James Clow,

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 13th Off the Harbour Portuguese Brig Letitia, Constantino, Philip Rodrigues, Com. from Demaun, 10th Dec.

Do. Ship Gipsey, (F. T.) W. Quirk, Com. from Liverpool 27th July, Passed several dead bodies in Latitude 17 50 North on the 11th Dec. which appeared to be Europeans.

Do. Ship Sesostris, (Free Trader,) William Bouchier, Com. from London, sailed from the Downs the 5th of Aug. Madeira the 18th Aug. and the Cape of Good Hope 22d of Oct.

15th Ship Helen, George Lungley, Com. from China, 22d Oct. Pt. de Galle and Tellicherry.

16th Brig Britannia (Free Trader) William Ferris, Com. from London Left the Downs 7th July touched at the Cape of Good Hope left it Oct. 11th and Oct. 19.

Do. The Hon'ble C. Armed Ketch Chacer, Moosa Peerbhoy Syrang from a Cruize.

Do Ship Lord Castlereagh, Archibald Hogg, Com. from China, 27th Oct. Singapore 11th Nov. Malacca, 13th Nov no News.—Passed a Brig and Ship Yesterday,—Passed the Bolton in 10. 30 Nor. Lat on the 7th Instant.

Passengers per Portuguese Brig Letetia.—Mr. Andre and Family.

Per Sesostris. Mr. Beacham

Per Helen.—Mrs Johnson, and Child, Captain Thompson H. C. Marine.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 13th Brig Virginia, John Hullock, Com. to Calcutta.

Do. The H. C. Cruizer Antelope, Lieut. Thomas Elivon, Com. to the Persian Gulph.

Do. Dutch Ship Johanna Maria Wilhelmina J. W. Baird, Com. to Java.

15th The H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Lieut. Wyndham, Com. on a Cruize.

17th Ship Good Success, Wm. Durant. Com. to China.

Do. Ship Hannah, C. W. Martin, Com. to China

18th Armed Ketch Chacer, Moosa Peerbhoy Syrang to Surat.

Passengers by.—Brig Virginia, Ens. T. Ludley H. M. 3d. Regt.

By Hannah.—Master Arthur Davies.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Saint David, for London.
Malvina, for ditto.

Upton Castle, for ditto.
Recovery, for ditto.
Bombay Castle, for China.
Caledonia, for ditto.
Carron, for Calcutta.
French.— La Virginia, for Marsellles.
Portuguese.— Incomparavel for Rio Janeiro.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Clive, and Antelope.

FREE TRADERS.

Elvina.
Tamerlane.
St. David.
Sibilia.
Upton Castle.
Comet.
Turners.

COUNTRY SHIPS.

Caledonia,
Bombay Castle,
Carron,
Hannah,
Good Success,
Milford,
Cumbrian.
Sulimany
Illustre Almeida,
Virginia,
Prome,
Sky Lark.

Incomparavel — Portuguese.
Leave — American
La Virginia — French.

CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 27. Ship Merope, G. Patkyns, from China 27th September, and Singapore 23d October.

— The Ship Lady Flora, R. J. Fayrer, from London 5th August.

Passengers per Merope from China :—W. Mackay, Esq

Per Lady Flora, from China :—Mrs. Turner; Mrs. Tryce; Mrs. Cox; Mrs. Jackson; Mrs. Munro; Miss Tryce; Miss Fraser; Miss Henrietta Fraser; Miss Campbell; Miss Anne J. Carr; Miss Clarke; Miss Eliza Shepherd; Miss Halford; Miss Emily Halford; Miss Allen; Major Turner, H. M. 14th Regiment; Captain Roderick Mackenzie, 15th Regiment; Lieutenant Francis Beaty, H. C. [illegible]ight; Mr. John Tulloch, [illegible]

[redacted]

[illegible]*rt from the brig Cartha,* [illegible]Lat. 13° 29' N. Long. W. [illegible] London, last, from Cork, with Convicts for Port Jackson, all well.

On the 14th November, in Lat 14° 20' N. Long. 96° 52' E. spoke the Palmilla, from London to Calcutta, all well, having troops on board.

The Ship *George Canning*, on the 17th September 1827, 8 P. M. civil time, steering S. E. by E. fresh gale from Westward, observed the water decidedly of a greenish cast, as if we were in soundings, latitude the preceding noon 39° 40' S Longitude 20° 43 E. by Lunar observation of the 15th instant, brought forward by Chronometer. At 8 A. M. of the 18th September, the officers remarked to me they thought we were in soundings, the water was then much more discolored than the day before At noon we hove to, and sounded in 88 fathoms. very fine sand with some reddish specks. I am of opinion, if we had sounded at 8 A. M. we should have had less water, as the water was most discolored at that time, but having found the Thermometer 5 deg. higher in the water than in the air was what hindered me from heaving to at 8 o'clock —at 5 P. M. sounded to again and struck bottom at 100 fathoms, hard rocky bottom, with rotten ground the water at that time had nearly resumed its dark blue colour again. I have called this *Canning's Bank*, and have no doubt of the position being nearly correct, as having made the island of Amsterdam and St. Paul, on the 5th October, our Chronometer was 10 miles to Eastward, and Lunar 1 to Westward.

(Signed) JAMES CLARK, *Comdr.*

Extract from the Report from the Ship Lady Flora

November 11th Lat. 4° 40' N. 90° 40' E. Long. spoke the *Carnervon*, from London 8th July, bound to Calcutta.

November 13th Lat 8° 45' N. Long. 91° 20' E. Brig *Ripley*, from Liverpool 6th July, for Calcutta.

The *Victory*, Captain Farquharson, landed Passengers at Portsmouth 1st August all well.

The *Lady Flora*, had a Hurricane off Bravee 19th August, Cape de Verds, which lasted about 9 hours, suffered some loss of sails and small spars.

DEPARTURES.

Nov — 27th Ship *Francis Warden*, W. Webster for Persian Gulph.

The Ship *Protector*, G. Waugh, for London, is expected to sail in a few days.

The *John Taylor* and *Bengal* gone to sea from Saugor on the 27th Instant.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 30. — Ship Cygnet, Stephens, from Batavia 1st Nov.

— Do. — Ship Felicitas, returned from Sea.

— Do. — Ship Hope, J. Hill, from London 7th, Madeira 18th Aug. and Cape 12th Oct.

Dec. 1. — Ship Gunjava, returned from Sea

Passengers per Hope.— Mrs. Col. Weight, Mrs. Aldritt, Misses Lawrie, Wight, E. Wight, and Smyth; Mr. Justice Menzies, landed at the Cape 9th October; Captain Aldritt, Madras Artillery, Lieutenant Clevenson, 12th Regt. M. N. I. Lieut. Nicholson, 49th do. Messrs. Matthew, Cooper, Surgeons; Mr Bishop, writer; Mr. Western, Vetinary Surgeon; Mr. Cotter, Artillery Cadet; Messrs. Campbell, Junor, and Beagin, Infantry Cadets; Mr. Wight; Mrs. Ryan, Servant to Miss Lawrie; Mrs. Keefe, Servant to Captain and Mrs. Aldritt; Mrs. Hayden, Servant; and T. M'Nab, Servant to Mr. Justice Menzies, landed at the Cape, 9th October.

For Bengal :—Mr. Gregg.

DEPARTURES.

Nov 29. — Brig Macaly, J. Aiken, to Kisnapatam and Calcutta.

Dec. 1. — Ship Cygnet, J. Stephens, to Vizagapatam and Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Malabar, Captain D. Oliver.
Ship Security, Captain A. Ross.
Ship Felecitas, Captain P. Campbell.
Ship Hope, Captain T. Hill.
Ship Gunjava, Captain J. Taylor.
Bark David Malcolm, W. D. Messiter.
Schooner Waterloo, Captain J. Williams.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

Births.—At Bangalore, on the 28th Nov. the Lady of Lieut. Robert William Mitchell, 6th Madras Native Infantry, formerly Adjutant of the Seringapatam Local Battalion, of a Daughter.

At Poonah, on Tuesday, the 11th inst the Lady of Lieut. Thos. Probyn Pioneers, of a Daughter.

Deaths.—At Belgaum, on the 20th Nov. 1827, of fever Eliza Margaret, wife of Captain John Wallace, 46th Regt. N. I. Madras Army, eldest daughter of the late Daniel O'Flaherty Esq. Surgeon H. M.'s 46th Foot, and niece of the Very Reverend the Dean of Dublin and Ardagh. She was a fond and obedient daughter, an amiable and most affectionate wife, a doating mother and a kind and gentle sister.

At Nusserabad, on the 27th November, of liver complaint, after three month's illness Lieut. James Chas. Drummond, of the 19th Regt. B. N. I. aged 24 years and one month, son of Admiral and the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Drummond, of Magginch Castle Perthshire, North Britain, deeply and truly regetted by his friends and relations.

On the 1st instant, Harriet Maria Fallon, the infant daughter of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Fallon, aged 12 months, much regretted by her disconsolate parents.

On Saturday last the 9th inst at the house of H. W. Carlet Esq. in the Fort, C. J. J. Robertson Esq of Calcutta.

Lately in China, whither he had proceeded on his way to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, John Gordon Ellis Esq. of the Bengal Military Service, in the 20th year of his age, fourth son of the late Colonel Ellis of the 25th Dragoons. He was an affectionate, warm hearted highly honorable young man.

On the 8th of December, Mr. G. Bilton Machinest, of the New Mint, aged 26 years.

CALCUTTA.

Births.—At Poosah, on the 17th November, the Lady of Captain Hailes, of the Honorable Company's Stud, of a Son.

At Burrisaul, on the 21st November, the Lady of W. N. Garrett, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At the General Hospital, on the 23d November, the Lady of Dr. Mouatt, M. D. Surgeon His Majesty's 14th Foot, of a Daughter.

At Bauleah, on the 24th November, the Lady of G. G. McPherson, Esq. of a Danghter.

At Dum-Dum, on the 26th November, the Lady of Captain Debrett, of a Daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 27th November, the Lady of the Reverend Thomas Robinson, Chaplain to the Right Honorable the Governor General, of a Daughter.

Death.—At Jubbulpore, on the morning of the 13th November, Ensign W. Dunlop, 5th European Regiment Native Infantry, aged 21 years.

MADRAS.

Marriages.—At Vizagapatam, on the 13th November, by the Revd. F. J. Darrah, the Revd. James Gordon, Missionary, to Mrs. Rebecca, Vaughan, relict of the late Lieut. Col. Vaughan, of the Invalid Establishment

At Arcot, on Wednesday last, the 28th November, by the Revd. R. Smyth, W. D. Davis, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Harriet Frances, youngest Daughter of George Lys, Esq.

Births.—At Calicut, on the 30th October, the Lady of Captain W. Taylor, 39th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 25th November, the Lady of Lieut. R. Mitchel, 6th Regiment N. I of a Daughter.

Deaths.—At Bangalore, on the 7th November, at the house of S. M. Stephenson, Esq. Captain John Croker, H. M. 48th Regt

At Secunderabad, on the 20th November, Lt. Nathan Ash hurst, H. M. 46th Regt.

At Chingleput, on the 29th November, Henry Kitson, the infant Son of S. Crawford, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 11 months.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Nov. 28, 1827.

BUY. Prem.		SELL Prem.	
26 0	Remittable Loans at 6 per Cent.	25 0	Disct.
0 3	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	0 8	Disct.
Prem. 2	New ditto ditto	0 2	Disct.
5200 0	Bank of Bengal Share	5000 0	Prem.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 0
Ditto on Government Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5 0

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	1 11½
	On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs 88.	
	On Madras ditto ditto, 92 a 94 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SEL.
5,150	7	5,100

It is curious to observe how our ultras account for the confidence they repose in *such* an authority as the Anti-jacobin by stating that this publication has a *character to lose*—a periodical of yesterday which will probably die to-morrow and the Editors and writers in which are as much unknown to fame as the compositors who set up their lucubrations probably! what character can it have to lose? it will probably never reach another number; and whose reputation will be affected by the falsehoods it attempts to circulate? Yet such is the authority on which the ultras rely. As drowning men catch at straws, they eagerly snatch at every assertion that may support the falling cause they advocate, appear in whatever quarter it may, and we find them referring with as much confidence to authorities of which no one ever heard before, as if they had established their title to be respected by a century of probation and the concurring testimony of a great majority of the people. The glory of their old familiar Blackwood even, seems in some danger of being eclipsed by the new Oracles of the Newspaper and periodical Press, the *Watchman*, the *Standard*, the *Anti-jacobin*, &c. They have a character to lose say the ultras! Truly then it is one, which has been speedily found and may be as quickly lost without any danger to the community. It is worth while as an illustration of *ultra* discrimination and judgment in these matters, just to refer to an example of the sort of assertion which is so confidently relied on. The Anti-jacobin tells us in one place that the King thoroughly despises Mr. Canning. Nothing is easier to assert, but happily for the character of Majesty the proof is equally impossible. The impudence which thus pretends to unfold the secret workings of the Royal mind, is only equalled by the blindfold credulity which could receive its statements as oracular in the very teeth of a fact that gives it the lie in the most unequivocal manner. Another specimen attributes language to the King which it is just about as probable that he should have uttered as that he should have elected to the office of Premier, a man he despised when he had the undisputed power to appoint whomsoever he pleased!

A WORD OF ADVICE AND CAUTION

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir,—Whatever may be the degree of blame imputable to the Gentleman who lately held a high Office in the King's Court at Bombay, he resigned in consequence of measures adopted towards him by the Chief of that Court, now I put it to you, if it is in any view expedient for you to co-operate with the zealots of party at Bombay, and their ready instrument here, in reviving a matter which has been set at rest, and dragging before the Public, Individuals who have retired into the privacy of domestic life at Home.

You may not be aware how completely the question of Mr. ——'s innocence or guilt divided the Society at Bombay into two angry factions, each headed by one of the two greatest men on the Island. No public trial ever took place, and therefore no formal conviction or acquittal enabled the Partizans of either side to triumph over the other. The Proceedings terminated in the retirement of the Gentleman who was at issue with the Chief Justice; and in consequence there has been an increasing animosity ever since, between the two factions the *Bianchi* and *Neri*, each claiming a Victory. It is but too probable that the truth lies between the extremes as usual, and that the puble Officer implicated, absorbed in literary pursuits, of easy temper and somewhat indolent habits, was not sufficiently on his guard against the mal practices and depredations of his official underlings, who did beyond any manner of doubt, fleece and oppress the humble Suitors of the Court in a scandalous manner and degree.

The amiable, benevolent and liberal character of Mr.——renders it highly improbable that he could have known or connived at these mal-practices, but he was answerable, not only by law but injustice, for delinquencies of inferiors which he ought to have detected.

It was a strong feeling of this responsibility, that led him to retire; the same honourable feeling would now make him shrink in his retirement from finding his name and story still held up as the watch word and battle-sign of illustrious and infuriated Partizans. His real and judicious friends would choose a very different line of conduct. Do not you, Sir, who conduct a liberal Print, indirectly lend yourself to the prolonging of a discussion that cannot but be most distressing to a Gentleman who was and is, as true a *Liberal* as any in India. You ought to be better able to penetrate the designs and the principles of those who are drawing you into this painful dispute, evidently from personal motives towards another individual and regardless of the torture they may inflict on Mr.——and his true friends.

DIKAIOS.

Bengal Hurkaru Nov. 27

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, December 5.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28¾ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....26¾ *Premium*

Five per Cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....1 *Discount.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1 *Discount*

Fort St. George, Dec. 4, 1827.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments, viz.

A. Mellor, Esq. to be Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of the Northern Division of Arcot.

George Lys, Esq. to be Sheriff of Madras.

J. Nixon, Esq. to be Coroner of Madras.

The Monsoon Broke up on Wednesday last, with one of those unwelcome visitors, so common to Madras and the Coromandel Coast. Early in the Morning, the sharpness of the air and the peculiar appearance of the clouds were indications which awakened the suspicion of those who are accustomed to observe the approach of a Madras Gale; by nine o'clock the weathercocks were in a state of constant agitation, and continued so till about Noon, when a few drops of rain fell, the clouds driving along with increased rapidity at a considerable height, and the wind drawing more steadily to the Storm quarter or Northwest point of the Compass. The Sea in the mean time felt the effects of this change in the atmosphere, the swell rose tremendously, and the violence of the surf effectually cut off all communication between the shore and the shipping. The Wind freshened towards evening, attended with rain, and so continued till midnight, when the Gale may be said to have regularly set in—about an hour before daylight it blew with accumulated fury from the Eastward, and by day-light had veered round to the Southward, by which time its violence had almost subsided—Some persons had looked for a customary renewal of the Storm from the Southwest—but fortunately nothing of the kind occurred.

The devastation occasioned by the hurricane is such as may be easily imagined; the roads and grounds are covered with fallen trees and heaps of ruined walls, the roofs of whole streets have tumbled in, together with huts innumerable; and some of the streets were nearly impassable on Thursday, for the heaps of Tiles and other materials which the wind had dispersed in every direction, from all quarters. The glass of the Light House was completely demolished, most of the trip boats were dashed in pieces, and the rest, together with immense masses of Stone torn up from the defence before the Bulwark, were flooded into the Streets; much Cattle has been destroyed, and without doubt, the sacrifice of human life has not been small.

At daybreak on Thursday morning, not a vessel, of the seven which had been at anchor in the roads the day preceding, was to be seen there—Of these, we are informed—the *Hope* cut away her foremast on Wednesday evening, not being able to ship her Chain—she is a wreck near St. Thomé with one man missing—whether the others endeavoured to get to sea or not, we have not been able to learn, but we are informed that the *David Malcolm* is on shore near St. Thomé, with three or four men missing—the *Security* to the Southward of St. Thomé, with one man missing, and a passenger, Mr. Thomas Meppen, who was proceeding on the vessel to Singapore. The Schooner *Waterloo* is on shore at the mouth of the Adiar River, not much injured, with one man missing. The *Felicitas* is stranded beyond Covelong, a complete wreck, three or four men missing—and the whole beach from thence to the Southward of Sadras, is represented as covered with pieces of wreck. No accounts have been yet received of the *Malabar* and *Gunjava*, and fears are justly entertained that they have foundered—the keel of a large vessel is said to have been picked up on the North beach, but no intelligence has reached us of any Vessel being wrecked in that direction.

We have peculiar satisfaction in stating, that His Excellency the Governor was upon the St. Thomé beach during great part of Thursday, encouraging by his presence the exertion of the shore people. The Superintendent of the Police was also there.

Madras Gazette 8th Dec.

Literature.

LIFE OF NAPOLEON,

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

[FROM THE COURRIER FRANCOIS, OF FRIDAY.]

This work has been long talked of, and long has it been a ground of astonishment that Sir Walter Scott did not shrink from such an undertaking. Because he had succeeded in reviving in his romances the historical manners of the country he inhabits, ought he to conclude that he was called to write the contemporary history of a country, to which he is a stranger? Walter Scott could, less than any one else, write the history of the French and of Napoleon; he was, on this point, placed in a sort of moral impotence. The first duty of the historian is impartiality; and how can we trust to the impartiality of the author of the "Letters of Paul"? Having come in 1815, to feed his eyes with the spectacle of our disasters, he shewed himself inaccessible to that feeling of regard and respect, with which even vulgar minds are inspired by the sight of long-continued glory, crushed beneath the weight of adversity. He could only speak of the French, and their fallen Chief, according to the inspirations of the blindest national hatred, and the most exaggerated prejudices of the time at which he lived. Twelve years might undoubtedly have calmed the irritation

to which a man occupied with important studies ought the less to have yielded. But can he, who shewed himself so ardent, form a sound & just judgment on the objects of his former prejudices? There was but one motive which could justify and honour the work undertaken by Walter Scott, and that was the intention of correcting all which was unjust, ill-placed, and insulting in the pitiful work which his first stay in France had inspired. It does not appear to us, from what we have read in this new production, that he was moved by that feeling which would have been worthy of an exalted mind.

Without allowing ourselves to be led astray by prejudices similar to those with which we reproach Walter Scott, we found in one of his works sufficient reasons for distrusting the fidelity he would employ in a picture of an epoch in our history. The romance of *Quentin Durward* obtained much success, and merited great regard. He displayed in that, some of those powers of imagination which shine so brilliantly in several of his romances; but he shewed very incomplete and very superficial knowledge. It was evident, that having chosen his subject, he had read some works relative to the period he had chosen: that he had borrowed some of their principal features, of which he had made use with very great skill; but that in other points he had not given himself the trouble of maturely studying the character, the manners, the constitution of the men, the nation, and the times, he wished to paint. We must say, that what we have read of the History of Napoleon, appears to us stamped with the same seal of levity and precipitation.

But the romance---that was a secondary disadvantage; the interest of the story rendered the reader indulgent, and, besides, the period described was so far from us, so little known, so foreign to the recollection, the sympathies, the ideas of the present generation, that the errors of the narrator could only be perceived by a small number of learned men. But here what a difference! Walter Scott is only a romance writer; he presents himself as a historian, and a historian of a period of which the remembrance is still fresh among us. He proceeds to recount, and decide on events which cannot be recalled without awakening the most ticklish feeling of our national delicacy —without reviving pains hardly yet mitigated —without tearing open wounds hardly yet healed. As a foreigner, he does not write for his own country, but France, as she alone can judge of his work in the last appeal. Does every one know that country which he undertakes to instruct on the most memorable period of its history? He came once to regard it with the eyes of hatred; another time he came to pass a few days in a sufficiently confined circle, which his celebrity seemed calculated to extend. But Frenchmen did not forget that the man whose romances had amused them, was also he whose pen had outraged them; and while an illustrious Minister found in his reception at Paris the value of those sentiments of justice and benevolent esteem, which a long rivalship never stifles in exalted souls, Walter Scott, much less welcomed than his books had been, learned by the solitude which surrounded him, that the most brilliant talents attain only imperfect homage from us, if not supported by the personal character of their possessor.

It is said, that during that short stay, an offer was made to him to introduce him to the men who had played a part in the period of which he has made himself the historian; and that he did not accept those offers, stating that he possessed sufficient documents. Without having any great confidence in these reports, we see nothing but what is very probable; for to have undertaken with so much levity so immense a task, and to have performed it so promptly, the Scotch writer must have been endowed with an ample share of confidence in himself. He undertakes to renew our knowledge of the Revolution of Napoleon! That (revolution) which we have either seen, or our infancy has been entertained with its recitals. We know the men who have survived it, we have been fed on the writings to which it has given rise, and surrounded by the monuments and vestiges it has left. The extraordinary man he has taken for his hero, we have seen at the commencement of his career; we have contemplated him surrounded by absolute power; observed him in the pomp of his fetes; followed him to the fields of battle which were immortalized first by his triumphs, and subsequently his reverses. But where has this foreigner, who comes to relate and judge by hear-say of every thing we have seen, learned all that it was necessary to know? Where did he know Napoleon and the men who surrounded him? What does he know of our manners, our laws, our ideas, & the modifications they have undergone during forty years? What does he know of our administration, of our military organization, of our army,—or of those Russian, Prussian, and Austrian armies which must play so important a part in those recitals? What does he know of the topography of those countries whither he is every instant obliged to transport his reader, and of that science of military operations which he should have studied when he chose to speak of Napoleon? He has seen all that merely through the medium of the newspapers, in some writings, and through the clouds of national prejudice. He has not even studied the language we speak, and his work betrays at every step ignorance of the most usual forms and words of our language. Yet, on all these important points, which we have just enumerated, he cannot commit an error which is not felt and remarked by thousands of his readers.

It is not an easy task to write on modern wars. Let Walter Scott see how General Foy had viewed the history of the war in Spain: an actor in the events he wished to relate, having travelled over the country which had been its scene, by how much study and examination he had perfected the information he obtained on the spot! Let him read in this production the passage relative to the English army, and he will perceive the studies he made of France and the French army. The introduction of General Foy's work is short; but in the 7 or 800 pages of which it consists, there is more criticism, instruction, positive documents, ideas, views than in the voluminous History of Napoleon.

It would be absurd to wish to confine authors to the history of their own country, but then they should select a distant period on which contemporary memoirs throw a strong light. Their profound study and careful comparison of confliction testimony may produce valuable works. But such a time is not yet arrived with respect to the French Revolution and Napoleon. We possess Works of considerable merit on the Revolution; but there does not exist, and cannot exist, any true history of the French Revolution. And if the French writers themselves acknowledge the impossibility of writing such a work, what shall we think of the temerity of a foreigner who, surrounded by still greater difficulties, thinks himself called to perform so vast a work?

There is, perhaps, a motive which will be thought of a nature to command indulgence towards the precipitation with which the work of Sir Walter Scott has been conceived and executed. It is destined to repair one of those disasters of fortune, with which it is always painful to see the existence of a man of talent overturned. If the author had chosen his subject in the History of England, his countrymen could undoubtedly admit such considerations; but when he brings in question a foreign glory he ought to expect only rigorous justice.

Undoubtedly he ought to give a view at the commencement of his work, an idea of the events which brought his hero on the stage; but then they ought to be presented in a rapid and animated picture, and not in a long cold dissertation---a concatenation of digression, a sort of register of considerations, suppositions which may pass in the head of a man of talent, when in his cabinet he allows his mind to wander without any method or rule about the subject with which it is occupied. As the Revolution produced Napoleon, he thought himself forced to write the history of the Revolution; then, by a new retrograde, he thought himself obliged to examine the causes which led to it, and which he traces up to the time of Louis the Fourteenth. If his publisher had pressed him less, he might have mounted up to the cradle of Monarchy. Walter Scott might have found in Robertson, his countryman, a fit model to imitate. Notwithstanding the number of countries, to the history of which he was forced to direct his attention, in writing his "Charles V." he gave a short and brilliant picture of it, which is still regarded as a masterpiece. This is what Walter Scott should have proposed to himself as a rule of composition; but that required time, study, and historical talent. It certainly was easier for him to allow those four volumes to flow from his pen, in which the *Memoire de St. Hélene*, and other Memoirs recently published, have furnished him with three parts of his erudition. We shall return in several successive articles, to "the Picture of the French Revolution," and "the Life of Napoleon."—*Courier Francais*

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND NAPOLEON

(From the *Constitutionnel.*)

The appearance of the history of Napoleon by Sir Walter Scott is an event which has created some sensation at Paris, and of which we must say something to our readers. We have cast our eyes over the first volumes, and we have observed the greatest incorrectness in many parts, and a want of talent in the execution, which has excited some surprise in us on the part of a writer like Sir Walter Scott. He has also consulted English journals which were written during the late war, and he has faithfully collected all the diatribes and calumnies against France with which they were filled. This work may perhaps be read with pleasure in the taverns of London, but among us it will excite only disgust.

Sir Walter Scott is not sufficiently penetrated with the duties of an historian, the principal of which are to consult official documents, to compare testimonies, to throw light on obscure facts by impartial criticism, and to mistrust popular reports. The Scottish author has spared himself this trouble. Events the best known are disfigured; he writes under the inspiration of those national dislikes, which, happily, are growing weaker every day, and are retreating among the least enlightened classes of society. We did expect better of Sir Walter Scott, in spite of *Paul's Letters*, and we have been, as our neighbours express it, completely disappointed.

We do not see even with what object he has connected himself with the popular prejudices of his country. The two nations are at peace; there is no longer any motive for exciting national antipathy, and the example of some French authors might have taught him urbanity, respect for the usages of society, and and respect for truth.

Napoleon is now a great historical figure, of which it does not belong to all historians to measure the dimensions. His passage over the earth has left deep traces; and his history, written with impartiality and talent, would be a monument of long duration. It is not Sir Walter Scott who will raise it; let him return to his Highland Chiefs: there he is in his element.

That Napoleon has done great things---that he gave to French industry a salutary impulse ---and that he carried to the highest point the glory of our arms, is not contested by his enemies. If all this is only introduced imperfectly into a history, and to it palpable errors are united, this history will not obtain any rank among the literary productions of the period, and will be speedily forgotten. This is the fate with which the new work of Sir Walter Scott is threatened; even those who admire him as a novel writer will neglect his as an historian.

This is only a preliminary judgment, the fruit of a first impression; we will hereafter justify both the one and the other by elaborate articles.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

(*From the Courier Francais July 23rd.*)

Sir Walter Scott is evidently a downright Member of that Tory party which we now see struggling with such exemplary perseverance against all the meliorations which a National Ministry desire to introduce into the social organization of Great Britain. An admirer of the Institutions of his own country, for him none are good which do not resemble them. He supposes that all the evils of France would have been prevented had the States General been so organized as to represent property alone, and it is at the very moment when the exclusive preponderance of property in England produces such unpleasant shocks between the two branches of the Legislative power, that Sir W. Scott boasts of the excellence of such a system. It is necessary voluntarily to shut one's eyes, not to see any thing but perfection in the English Constitution; but we can conceive how much this infatuation must have perverted the mind of a man who *presumes* to judge and appreciate the events of our Revolution, particularly *when the man has not prepared himself by previous serious studies for this difficult office.* This want of study and knowledge is particularly remarkable in the researches into the cause of the Revolution. We may be deceived as to facts and contemporaries; all Revolutions are not yet over; interests and passions still exist. But when we go back a century, documents are abundant, and nothing is necessary but sagacity to decide on them. Sir Walter Scott has not even taken the pains to instruct himself as to our history; he knows the Court of Louis XIV. no better than that of Louis XVI; and he judges the Frenchmen of the Fronde no better than those of the Federation. Satisfied with some imperfect data, he had read, for example, that the Court of the Regent was licentious; and he immediately dates the corruption of manners from the Regency, and he discovers in "The Memoirs of Madame de Roland" the most authentic and the most recent monument of this; as if the memory of this noble and courageous victim merited such an outrage—as if Brantome, Bussi-Rabutin, and so many others, had not taught us that the corruption of manners amongst us began long before the Regency. By shewing himself so careless in his judgment, it may be said that Sir Walter Scott, is only desirous of the frivolous glory of a man of wit. He seems in certain passages, to be possessed by that spirit of paradox, which was fashionable at one time, and which made all the merit of an author consist in opposing the best accredited opinions on men and on things; a melancholy system, which might shew forth the subtleties of the mind, but which never found favour with reason, and which ought to be banished, above all, from historical works Will it be believed, for example, that Sir Walter Scott is the apologist of the benefits of hypocrisy, which he essays to restore by his eulogiums? "It is always necessary (he says) to admit that hypocrisy—so different however from religion—is a testimony in favour of religion, as the shadow of the smoke attests the existence of a clear and pure flame. [Not true of smoke and fire.] This regard for the exterior forms of faith is an homage paid to the doctrines it teaches. By clothing himself in a virtue which he does not possess, the hypocrite at least sets an example which may be useful, even when an outward show of piety may be an outrage towards him who knows the heart."* We ask if it is worth while to oppose the most sacred principles of morals in favour of an odious vice, when nothing can be opposed to them but such miserable reasoning.

* Note. Sir Walter would have done well in consulting the Evangelists before he hazarded so dangerous a doctrine. How often, and in what terms of reprobation, does our Saviour speak of the hypocrite! There is not indeed a greater enemy to morality or religion. It is by the every day detection of hypocrisy (for the actions of mankind can seldom during any length of time correspond with mere profession and outward shew) that other men originally well disposed, become as they increase in years regardless of the one and doubt the truth or the efficacy of the other.—Edit. Gaz.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In the extracts from Sir Walter Scott's *Life of Buonaparte* which you have published lately in *The Times*, I perceive that he assigns the Empress Josephine the island of St. Domingo as her birth place, whereas every Creole (a "Creolian") of Martinique was proud to acknowledge her as a country-woman, whilst she shone "the life, grace, and ornament of all polished society;" and to the present day, her memory is cherished by her friends and all who came within the sphere of her attraction. It was the boast of the former, that amidst all the splendour of human greatness, enough to deprive ordinary minds of all recollection, she was not so far dazzled by it as not to discriminate them in the crowd of worshippers, and confer benefits and kindness upon them. This predilection for the natives of Martinique (where I knew her family) was inspired into the bosom also of Napoleon, in sympathy with her. As a proof of it, he sent an invitation to the General Officer (from whom I received the account at the time), who delivered up the colony, after governing it many years, at the peace of Amiens, to Paris, and thanked him, in the most courteous manner, for the care he had taken of his "good island of Martinique."

The work, I apprehend, abounds with inaccuracies, which, no doubt, will occur to well-informed readers. History is not one of imagination, however ordinary minds may be delighted with the latter in preference. The author was not writing a novel.

I was struck by the superficial manner in which the writer accounts for and relates Napoleon's acquaintance with Josephine. What follows you may depend upon being perfectly accurate, having been derived from the best authority:—

The death of M. de Beauharnois left his widow and family in a state of destitution. At that time, Barras, the Director, was in the plenitude of power. He was as profligate as he was powerful. Madame de Beauharnois wished to reclaim the estate of the Vicomte, which had been confiscated, as well as to conciliate the Director in favour of her son Eugene. The introduction was effected; and the tears of the lovely mourner and suppliant won his heart. She was successful in her suite; but it was with the sacrifice of her honour. Soon tired of his conquest, the libertine sought means of divesting himself of the person of Madame Beauharnois. An opportunity occurred as he wished. Buonaparte aspired to the chief command of the army of Italy. Ambition fired his soul. To compass this grand object, he consented to make the mistress of Barras, the dispenser of fortune, his wife, and the step-ladder to the summit of fame.

PHILOTAS.

Supt. to the Times July 11.

Sir Walter Scott, in his Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, has fallen into a strange error. He again and again makes the Emperor Francis the brother-in-law of Louis the Sixteenth, whereas every one knows that Francis is the son of the Emperor Leopold, the brother of of Maria Antoinette, and consequently the nephew of that Queen.

Miscellanea.

Robbery at Addiscombe College, Surrey.—Two Pieces of Ordnance Stolen.—Thieving is every day improving, nothing is too light or too heavy for its able professors —from a piece of lace to a piece of ordnance, all is worthy their attention, and the cool effrontery and *non-chalance* with which they exercise the most hazardous feats is not more amusing than to be wondered at. On Thursday last it was discovered that two pieces of cannon, weighing 4 cwt. each, were abstracted from the exercising ground of the East India Company's College, at Addiscombe, by some able members of the corps of London "Conveyancers." They were composed of brass, a valuable material, were 5¼ inches in diameter in the bore, and presented to the College by the Board of Ordnance, with a view of promoting a knowledge of gunnery among the cadets. It is supposed that they had been removed some days before their loss was found out, and that they were taken in order to be disposed of as old metal. The Governors of the College have offered the munificent reward of two guineas for the recovery of their bombs and the amateur bombardiers, which we, doubtless, think will have the desired effect. The Honourable Company are as yet unacquainted with the depredation, and it is supposed when it reaches their ears, they will not confine themselves to a remuneration of two guineas.

The Romance of War.—A French soldier, who accompanied the armies to Russia, concealed a small treasure, at the entrance of a village near Wilna, with a view of taking it with him on his return. After the defeat of Moscow he was made prisoner, and sent to Siberia, and only recovered his liberty at the end of last year. On reaching Wilna, he remembered his hidden treasure, and after tracing out the spot where he had hid it, he went to take it away. What was his astonishment to find, in place of his money, a small tin box, containing a letter addressed to him, in which a commercial house was mentioned at Nancy, where he might receive the sum buried, with interest, since the the year 1812. The soldier supposed this was all a hoax, he went, however, to the house pointed out, where he received his capital with twelve years' interest. With this sum he established a small business at Nancy, which enables him to live comfortably: but he has never been able, though he has taken some pains, to ascertain how his money was taken away and restored to him. —*Courier Francais.*

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19TH 1827.

Foreign News.

PORTUGAL.

We this day commence the publication of a series of letters from Lisbon. The writer touches on most of the important topics of the day, and dwells at great length on the particular points connected with our policy in Portugal. It has long been evident that the fact of the Constitutional Charter there depends as much on the policy we pursue as on our military aid. Something has been wrong in Portugal since the new order of things commenced, which certainly might have been remedied if we had so wished. Our influence in that country, if only properly directed, would be very great indeed. This is an undeniable fact. It remains, therefore, to be asked, whether that influence has been properly directed? The writer of the letter before us distinctly says not; and many of our countrymen, we lament to say, are of his opinion. He expresses himself in strong terms against Sir W. A'COURT, and so does a writer in Paris, on account of his late conduct in Naples. Whether these charges are true or false, their having been so ofter repeated certainly proves that great prejudices exist against our Envoy in Portugal, and the Paris publication shews that he is not forgotten in Naples. On this subject, however, we shall leave the writer to answer for himself. He evidently speaks with great local information, and, if we mistake not, he is prepared to furnish proofs of his assertions. Letters on all subjects have been written from Lisbon since the struggle commenced, yet there has not been one so important and serious, as that to which our Lisbon Correspondent sends his voluminous reply. It was couched in *diplomatic* language; many of the [illegible] and principles it contained [illegible] of conversation in [illegible] before its arrival, and [illegible]on, it was printed [illegible] Papers on the same [illegible] now publish the remarks on the views of the Constitutionalists with regard to Spain, as well as the impunity with which crimes of the most atrocious nature have been committed in Portugal, will be found extremely pertinent, as are the observations on the change of Ministers, so urgently required which, it will be remembered, took place a ery few days after the date of the letter, to which we now refer our readers.

Morning Chronicle July 3rd.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

LISBON, JUNE 7, 1827.

SIR.—A communication having been published in *The New Times* and *Courier* of the 23d of last May, dated Lisbon, 12th of the same month, and containing mistakes, and false assertions, likely to lead the British Ministry into error respecting the policy might be expedient for them to adopt, in the actual state in which my unhappy country is placed—an apprehension so much the more reasonable, as the letter alluded to seems to be written by an official character—nay, it might almost be thought by Sir William A'Court himself, since it teems with the very expressions, hints, and even the arguments, of which that travelled diplomatist almost daily avails himself in the circles frequented by his admirers, agents, and flatterers; on this account, as well as owing to the conclusions which might be unguardedly drawn from it, it is that I request you to insert in your valuable Journal the following reply, intended to be divided into two parts; the first of which I have now the honour to transmit to you. I am anxious that the British public should be set right on all matters relating to Portugal, whose cause and interests, as an independent Journalist, you uniformly advocated during the Peninsular war; and Portugal then answered your hopes. Defend her now, and you will receive the homage of a grateful nation zealous to preserve the rights of its legitimate Sovereign, as well as that most invaluable of all rights the Constitutional Charter, which he spontaneously and heroically bestowed upon us.

Relying on your impartiality and justice in this my first Letter, I beg leave to observe, that the author of the epistle under consideration, either purposely deviates from the truth, or else, acting under an egregious error, affirms "that the greatest part of the Portuguese people are either decidedly opposed to the Constitutional Charter, or determined to remain quiet spectators of its fate."

This assertion is by no means true. All the enlightened men of the nation---all the active classes, such as merchants, artisans, manufacturers, farmers, &c---adhere to the Charter. In the class of nobles, as well as in that of the clergy, a considerable number of Constitutionalists are besides found. If among the first we have, for example, a Count de Porto Santo, a Count de Povoa, a Count de Barbacena, and others, who are enemies to the Charter, as a counterpoise we can boast a Marquess de Palmella, a Marquess de Valenca, a Marquess de Fronteira, a Count de Lapa, a Count de Ponte, a Count de Lumiares, a Count de Taipa, a Count de Linhares, a Count de Sabugal, a Count de Villa Flor, and many other Constitutional titles, of whom we are proud. In this class we may also reckon the Marquess de Angeja who conducted himself well in the military command of Algarve, as he more recently did in defence of the Province of Minho. If in the clerical order, we have a Bishop of Vizeu or of Pinhel; if, in short, we have a few Church Dignitaries of this class who are opposed to the Charter, we have still left among us the Bishops of Elvas and Algarve, as well as many other Dignitaries fond of the Constitutional Charter, legitimately bestowed. If we have to lament the presence of some demoralized Curates, unworthy Canons, or pampered Friars---Men who, in order to give scope to their dissolute habits, more than from conviction, are enemies of the law---still we have the consolation to know that we have numbers of the regular and secular Clergy among us---many Prebendaries, and exemplary Pastors, devoted to the Charter, anxious to uphold order, and defend the late political changes.

If the largest portion of the Portuguese people were enemies of the Charter, as the demi-official letter asserts, long ago it would have been dashed to the ground, more particularly, if this supposed majority had besides been aided by the principal part of the regular and secular Clergy, plotting and demoralized—specious and corrupt, as some have too often proved themselves; at one time using the Gospel, and next Confessional to delude and frighten a thoughtless and inconsiderate people. The struggle would have no longer been dubious when this supposed majority was besides by the gold, scattered by agents of the Apostolic Junta in every direction, in order to seduce and suborn some, as well as to encourage others in the commission of crime. If such had been the case, our new liberties like a brilliant sun in the western sky, would long ago have sunk in darkness, and we should have been again wrapped in an impenetrable gloom, when those who had sworn to supplant them, were evidently aided by the unexampled perfidy of the Spanish Cabinet, were seconded by a weak and improvident Ministry—by men in power, known as being opposed to a Charter legitimately bestowed, as well as the declared enemies of a lawful Sovereign, whose wishes they disregarded, and whose orders and decrees they openly disobeyed, relying on the countenance of Foreign Envoys, some of them the Representatives of free Nations, acknowledged as the most decided opponents of our Constitutional Charter, as well as the bitterest enemies of its exalted, generous, and magnanimous bestower.

What are we to think of a Foreign Minister, who hearing that a Special Agent had just arrived from Rio de Janeiro with various Decrees, required by circumstances, and addressed by the Emperor to the Princess Regent burs ing with rage, although rather unguardedly, exclaimed—Dom Pedro no longer governs in Portugal!! What are we to judge of certain political tenets, purposely put forth and easily traced, by which the Portuguese are told, that from the moment the immediate Heir of our deceased Monarch bestowed the Charter, he ceased to rule in the land of his inheritance; that the Infante Dom Miguel ought to take the reins of Government into his own hands and that even the Charter ought to be removed, as the people care nothing about it!! What must be the feelings of the real lovers of their country; when they hear such principles as these openly taught; when the public know that they emanate from high authorities; and when, besides, they see that such language is intended to indispose them with their lawful Sovereign; bring his acts into disrepute, and either strip us of our Constitution, or plunge us into a civil war?

If the majority of the Portuguese people were decidedly opposed to the Constitutional Charter, clearly it would long ago have ceased to exist, not only on account of the causes above enumerated but because our own Ministry, hand in hand with the Apostolic Junta, and availing themselves of its numerous, well-known and powerful agents, and seconded as they were by foreign intrigues, have been the foremost to keep down and smother, by every possible means, the public and rising spirit of the people, because they saw that the latter were sensible of the advantages of the Charter, and grateful to its magnanimous author.

If, therefore, notwithstanding all the efforts employed to encourage the enemies of the Charter, of the King, and of the Nation, the new order of things still exists triumphant it is evident that the majority of the Portuguese people are attached to the Constitutional Charter, and can never behold its downfal with indifference. On the contrary (and of this the British Government and people may rest assured), should the Portuguese ever be in danger of losing the precious gift they have received from the hands of a beneficent Monarch, then it is that they will display the energy of their character; then it is that they will evince their courage and patriotism; they will then put an end to all their evils and unheard of suffering; they will then bid adieu to that anti-political and delusive moderation, so much inculcated in order to encourage crime, perfidy, and treason, so much recommended in order that we may be eternally lost and delivered up into the hands of our most faithless and obdurate enemies.

The author of the letter in question, asserts, "that there are three parties in Portugal---viz. Constitutionalists, Absolutists, and Republicans." This division is by no means exact. In Portugal there are no Republicans, who possibly could form a party. An odd madman or two may indeed, perchance, be found, in his own closet, amusing himself with reveries, purely democratic. Such isolated beings may, I acknowledge, be occasionally heard of, the same as they are in England, France, Holland, Italy, and Germany, nay even in Russia, but to say that there is a Republican party in Portugal, is not only an error, but also a calumny, raised for no other than a sinister purpose. I challenge the author of the letter to produce a proof of the existence of any such party---it is beyond his power.

The writer is equally in error, when he asserts that "among the Portuguese, there are some persons fond of the English, and others devoted to the Spaniards." He would have been more correct, if he had stated, that among the Portuguese there are some friendly to the British Nation and Government, whilst others cling to the French, at the head of which is the Count de Subserra, lately arrived here, and most assuredly commissioned by the Apostolic Junta to strangle, if he can, the Constitutional Charter in its cradle. Time will shew the fact. He is a bird of bad omen, and his wife still worse.

In Portugal we have long believed in the old proverb, and considered it even as a gospel-truth, ***that with all the world we may have war, yet, peace with England;*** but, with regret am I compelled to add, that if the party in favour of the British was always decidedly the greatest, as well as the most sensible of the nation, it has lately considerably diminished, owing to the conduct of certain agents, since the arrival of the Constitutional Charter. From that moment up to the present time, I do not hesitate to say, that a diplomatist, from whom fair dealing was, at least, expected, by his acts and conversation has shewn, that he is not a Constitutionalist, and consequently, he cannot be partial to the new order of things in Portugal. On this account it is, that the whole of the capital, nay even the whole of the nation, are fully persuaded that a very large portion of our misfortunes may be traced to the fatal influence of this foreign resident, at length become an object of suspicion and horror to all good Portuguese, especially those who are faithful to their legitimate Sovereign, proud of the Constitutional Charter, and anxious for the welfare of the nation. Every Portuguese patriot fears that this Foreign Envoy, for the very reason that he himself is not a Constitutional, will describe the affairs of Portugal to the Government he represents, in a light very different to that in which they really are; and that whilst the Portuguese indulge the hope of finding a firm support in the policy and wisdom of an allied Cabinet, as well as sympathy in a generous and free nation, by the side of whose sons they have fought and bled, they run the risk of being abandoned, and probably left to themselves, after their cause has been ruined by the disastrous, and perhaps perfidious means which the local government, influenced by bad example and erroneous advice, may have adopted. Such is the misfortune they apprehend, in consequence of the impunity crimes and treasons have hitherto met with, and in consequence of the unexampled perfidy of the Spanish Cabinet, and the still more perfidious invasion of those degenerate Portuguese, deluded, bribed and invited into Spain by the Apostolical Junta and the Court of Madrid, the same party which afterwards organised, armed, and then sent them on to invade Portugal, where they committed the most atrocious acts although subsequently routed and driven back.

The author of the letter in question, speaking of the Constitutional party, nevertheless confesses, "that it is composed of the most enlightened members of the nation." This is almost the only truth to be met with in the long series of his letter; but he is wanting to good faith, or acts under a delusion, when he adds that "this same party is weak, owing to the divisions there are among its members." These divisions, I have no hesitation to declare, are imaginary, and only to be found in the heated brain of the writer of the letter in which they are mentioned, whose sole object, I repeat, seems to be to to deceive either the British People or Government.

I have already shewn that the Constitutional party is decidedly the greatest, as well as the strongest; and it would have still been more numerous and more powerful, if a silly, not to say treacherous Administration, inimical to the Charter, and opposed to the legitimate Sovereign who bestowed it, although supported by all the weight and influence of a Foreign Envoy, a fact public and notorious throughout Lisbon, had not employed every means within its reach to repress and stifle public opinion, as well as to silence the national voice. Their efforts, however, have been unavailing. Let the Infanta Regent only be at liberty to change her Ministers, as she long ago ought to have done; let the Administration be composed of firm and constitutional men, such as J. Carlos de Saldanah for the War Department, and L. M. de Moura Cabral, as Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs and Justice; and then will the writer of the letter alluded to, as well as the British nation and the whole world, see, that more than three quarters of the Portuguese are Constitutionalists. Let the Infanta Regent be allowed to drive such a consummate hypocrite as the Bishop of Vizeu from her Councils, since he can be considered in no other light than as a zealous member of the Apostolic Junta; let her rid herself of a Baron de Sobral, that anti-constitutionalist, directed and ruled by his wife, who is a French woman, of the ancient family of Narbonne, and consequently, like all the old Gallic *Noblesse*, an enemy to the Charter and the British Nation; let her purge her Ministry of such a man as Francisco d'Almeida, possessed of neither character nor learning; who has been a Freemason with the Freemasons, a Carbonare with the Carbonares, and now an Apostolic with the Apostolicals, because he is of opinion that this is the best road to answer his own ends, and he prefers treading it to the more safe path of honour and duty. In a word, let her Royal Highness do the same as was lately done by the immortal George IV. If a Sovereign so old and powerful, filled up his Ministry with purely liberal men, let the Infanta Regent of Portugal follow his example, and form her Administration of men devoted to the Charter—the Charter, and nothing short of the Charter. Such are the only men of whom the Portuguese Ministry ought to be composed. Then only can we hope for union, energy, and concert in the measures to be adpoted—thus only can the Constitutional Charter take root and flourish.

The author of the letter in question insults the Constitutionalists of Portugal, when, after acknowledging "that they are the most enlightened of the nation," he goes on to declare that not being accustomed to experience the benefits, resulting from mixed powers, many of them are of opinion, that a Chamber of Hereditary Legislators serves only to check, and in its measures embarrass, that of the Deputies. This assertion, besides being groundless, amounts to direct insult. It is groundless, because the Constitutionalists of Portugal respect, as they ought to do, the Charter, as legitimately bestowed upon them by their lawful Sovereign, Don Pedro IV. They do not wish, and do not ask, more than the compliance with and execution of the Charter; this alone they wish, and nothing more; yet with less they will not be satisfied—Consequently, they cannot feel dissatisfied with the Chamber of Hereditary Legislators above alluded to

Such an assertion is in reality an insult, because the writer of the letter gives to understand that the Portuguese Constitutionalists are ignorant of the advantages which have resulted to England from her two Houses—the one hereditary, and the other elective. Had the author of the letter any acquaintance with the history of Portugal, which most assuredly he does not seem to possess, he would know that, long before the English enjoyed the advantages of two houses, the Portuguese had already felt the benefits of them; and that almost from the cradle of the Monarchy till the years 1697 or 1698 we had an hereditary Chamber, much more numerous than the one we now have among us. Further, it ought not to be forgotten that, whilst we could boast of that hereditary Chamber above mentioned, together with the other two, which then constituted our national representation, Portugal was happy, great, and free, even giving laws to a large portion of the globe. When we lost our representative body, Portugal began to decline, and her ancient glory became eclipsed. On this account it is that the Constitutionalists, who direct all the wishes of their heart to the welfare of their country and the glory of their Sovereign, now sigh for the Charter, as the only means of promoting the people's felicity, and restoring them to the footing on which our happier ancestors stood. Those who do not wish this are enemies of the laws, of order, and of the common-wealth. It is those alone who are opposed to the Charter who may be said not to know how to appreciate the advantages of a Representative Government. It is to them, therefore, that the author of the letter ought to address himself; or Sir William A'Court, if he was the writer. It is astonishing to see with what inconsiderate effrontery some foreign residents and travellers speak of the affairs of Portugal and its inhabitants, without even having, of either men or things, two single ideas which can be called correct.

The Portuguese, friends of their country, saw with infinite pleasure that in the House of Peers many Noblemen, really Constitutional, stepped forward---such, for example, as the Marquess de Valenca; Counts de Lapa, de Lumiares, da Ponte, de Linhares, de Sabugal, de Villa Flor, da Taipa, and many others. Several Prelates also made their appearance, possessed of the same sentiment; such, for example, as the Bishops of Elvas, Igarve, &c. The Constitutionalists, moreover, are aware, that when the House of

Peers do, not conduct themselves as they ought, the Sovereign will not fail to evince his displeasure, and appoint a sufficient number of new members so as to produce in the Upper Chamber a decided majority in favour of all laws or measures which may be approved by the Chamber of Deputies, as long as they are in accord with the Constitutional Charter and evidently useful, or in order to reject them when at variance with the Charter and welfare of the nation.

The Constitutionalists, therefore, are desirous to preserve two Chambers, because they sincerely wish to insure the Constitutional Charter—nothing more and nothing less. All the writer of the letter in question states to the contrary is a manifest falsehood, framed for the wicked purpose of indisposing the British Government against us, and in order thus to serve the interests of a faithless Cabinet like that of Madrid, as well as to promote the stratagems of the Apostolic Junta.

It is for the same wicked purpose that the writer alluded to gives to understand "that many of the Constitutional Portuguese are Sectaries of the Cortes of 1821," evidently in order to persuade the British Government, as well as the other European ones, that a great number of the Portuguese Constitutionalists are hot-headed, that is, revolutionary. But let the depositories of power in England know—let all the enlightened members of the British community also learn from me, that such an assertion is a barefaced *calumny*. In Portugal, now, there are no hot-headed Constitutionalists. I challenge the author of the letter, and even the lynx-eyed Sir Wm. A'Court, if he is the writer thereof, to name them, and prove by public facts that they are such. Those who in the past Cortes had the character of being hot-headed, in the present one have conducted themselves with so much dignity and moderation that they rather seem to belong to the servile than liberal class; as, for example, Manoel Borges Carneiro, Francisco Soares Franco and others. Let the debates in the Chamber of Deputies, as well as in the Extraordinary as Ordinary Cortes, be perused, and from them will appear that no hot-headed members shewed themselves, and if any one had, he would have been overpowered by the true Constitutionalists. Such, in fact, is the real and good spirit of the Portuguese Liberals of the day, against whom not a single fact can be alleged to the contrary, whilst at the same time they can present a thousand testimonies of their prudence, forbearance, and patriotic exertions in favour of the good cause.

If the author of the letter had said that in Portugal there are many hot-headed and deluded Aristocrats, men covered with crime and entitled to public execration, he would have spoken an undeniable yet lamentable truth. The high-noticned Aristocrats, however, are the people for the author of the letter and his friends; of such he and they are partizans; on which account it is that they are spared in his effusions. If the author of the letter wished me to name them, I could easily comply with his wishes, and thus establish the proof of my assertion. Fortunately, they are not hidden under a bushel; let us only see in whose company they are usually to be met with.

The author of the letter further ventures to say, "that the Portuguese Liberals make great efforts to stir up a war against Spain." This is another untruth. The Portuguese Constitutionalists never sought to excite a war against Spain. On the contrary, from the moment the Constitutional Charter reached Lisbon, it was Spain that began carrying on a war against Portugal, so infamous, so unjust and perfidious, as scarcely to have a parallel in the annals of the civilized world. Under circumstances so painful, the Portuguese Constitutionalists now, and ever, will, cry out for the Government of their country to adopt the most suitable and prompt measures to repel so much baseness, by inflicting exemplary punishment on the agents of the Apostolic Junta, scattered as they are all over the kingdom many of them well known, unceasingly instigating & encouraging desertion to Spain by means of money, impostures, promises, intrigues, and calumnies, considering ourselves warranted even to go so far as to employ against Spaniards the very same means they have long been wielding against us.

Such are, and ever will be, the outcry and demands of the Portuguese Constitutionalists, because they have always been convinced that the employment against Spain of the same measures she employed against Portugal, from the moment the Charter reached the Capital, was the only means of avoiding a war with Spain; this being the only expedient left to make her discontinue the subversive acts she has hitherto been carrying on. This was the only means of preventing the invasion which the infamous Portuguese Deserters undertook against their outraged country—an invasion which the Portuguese Constitutionalists foresaw—an invasion openly prepared in Spain; and one, in short, I venture to foretell, which, ere long, will be renewed.

The demands and wishes of the Portuguese Constitutionalists were uniformly founded on the most rigorous justice, and directed by the soundest policy. They were the best judges of their country's situation, as well as of its wants; yet how was it that the Government of Portugal acted? The very reverse of what justice, policy, the welfare—nay, even the safety of the nation, imperiously required. The enemies of the Charter early nicknamed and styled all those as hot headed and delirious patriots who advised or proposed measures of the class above mentioned. The Foreigner of most influence in Portugal called measures of this kind *revolutionary*, as regarded Portugal; but which ceased to be such as long as they were employed by Spain against a country allied to England. That same foreigner always advised, and still advises, the Portuguese Ministry, which may more properly be esteemed a Ministry of his own, to pursue the most *unlimited moderation*. The result of this unlimited moderation has been that Spain was enabled to do us all the injury she wished, whilst we are compelled to remain quiet spectators of our own misfortunes, of our own dishonour, as well as of the insults which the Spaniards daily heap upon us. We are bound hand and foot, and cannot even stir in our own defence. From this fatal and improvident system of moderation it was, that such a general impunity followed; from this impunity the multiplication of crime ensued; and this was succeeded by the discredit of the Constitutional Charter, coupled with the recent misfortunes of unhappy Portugal!! Will posterity ever believe, that when treason stalked abroad in the open day-light—when crimes of the blackest hue, from the 31st July, 1828, up to the present moment—crimes, in short, public and notorious, have been committed from one end of the country to the other, still not a single delinquent has yet been punished! If this were not true and undeniable, it would be the grossest libel ever uttered on the Portuguese Administration. And is it possible that a Minister—a man invested with power, and having the interests and well-being of the nation over which he presides at heart—one reflecting on the long and momentous sacrifices made by his country for Portugal, could have instructed his organ and representative to recommend a moderation so dastardly and preposterous as the one above-mentioned? One would think that this were impossible. The Portuguese nation does justice to the character and talents of the British Prime Minister. The Portuguese nation can never imagine that instructions contrary to reason and justice have emanated from the pen of the leader of a free nation—a nation which once helped us to throw off a galling and disgraceful yoke; instructions, suited to bring a Constitutional Charter, legitimately obtained, to the ground, and thus promoted the misery and misfortunes of the oldest, as well as the most faithful ally Great Britain ever had. No—this is not possible. What then are the Portuguese to conclude? One of three things—either that the Foreign Resident has no such instructions—that he has exceeded them—or that the Portuguese Ministry either has not, or does not, wish to understand what has been said to them.

The Author of the letter under consideration, nevertheless, confesses "that the British Ambassador in Portugal *is detested*, but that such is the case, because by his duties towards his own country, he is obliged to repel the efforts of the Constitutionalists, desirous of exciting a war with Spain."

This assertion is equally as untrue as the preceeding ones which have come under my notice. The British Ambassador is not called upon to repel efforts which do not exist, as I have already shewn. The Constitutionalists wish neither war with Spain, nor with any other Power of the earth. What they always wished, and still wish, is, that Spain should not continue to carry on hostilities against us, as base as they are unjust—as insidious as they are unprovoked. What the Constitutionalists cannot endure is, that the Portuguese Ministry should consent to so much infamy as that by which we are surrounded—should tamely submit to so much injustice—should endure so much ignominy, and still not retaliate by a single act, the scandalous, and repel the overt acts of the Apostolic Junta. This is what the united Constitutionalists of Portugal deplore, because the wishes by which they are actuated are sincere. It is for the world to pronounce whether these wishes are just or not, and whether the author of the letter under consideration is warranted in his random assertions, such as he has uttered them, without the smallest semblance of proof.

If, therefore, the conduct of the British Ambassador it *detested*—for it is this, no doubt, which the writer of the noted letter evidently means: most assuredly it is not because he has been in the habit of opposing and repelling the efforts of the Constitutionalists, or urging the declaration of a war against Spain, since it is self-apparent that no such efforts were even in existence, or called into action. If the Ambassador has conveyed such an assurance to the Government he represents, he has been wanting to the truth. Portuguese patriots are not so inconsistent. It is of hasty and garbled reports that the Portuguese are so much afraid, yet they dread not the investigation of truth. Judging, nevertheless, from events, and yet anxions for an eventual triumph, they would wish to be weighed in the scales of justice; and if any British Agent or Envoy has conveyed an undue report of their views and wishes, or interfered in their affairs, beyond his instructions, it is but fair he should be instantly removed, as the consequences may be fatal to all parties, if a remedy is is not early applied.

To repel, or even to seek to counteract, such efforts as those the writer of the letter insinuates, would be a wanton loss of time, and a ridiculous expence in any diplomatist. The general odium, increasing from day to day in Portugal against the British Ambassador arises from his Excellency having raised himself up as the Attorney of the Infante Dom Miguel without having received any previous letters of procuration for such a purpose—his having evinced himself the partisan of a Pretender whom he would gladly see returned to Portugal as the most proper instrument to put an end to the Charter which the British diplomatist, as well as some others of the same rank, cordially detest. With a half stifled rage it was, that the foreign representative beheld the administration of his intimate friend, the Count de Porto Santo, crumbled into dust. A want of consideration—for one would think it cannot be anything else—induces him still to speak lightly of Dom Pedro IV., our legitimate Sovereign, and the rightful heir to the throne of Portugal; one whom we still acknowledge by a more sacred title, when we appeal to him as the Regenerator of his people. It comes from principles of decided opposition, that he has uniformly evinced himself displeased with all the measures suited to save Portugal and secure the Charter. This dislike arises out of the public protection and support he bestows on a weak and thoughtless Government, and not from any of the causes enumerated in the Lisbon letter. It is in vain for the British Ambassador to seek to persuade his countrymen resident in Lisbon or Oporto, or even the Portuguese, that all he has done, and still does, is in consequence of the instructions received from his Government. No one who has been a witness, an ocular and living witness, can believe such an absurdity. To believe it, it would be first necessary to admit that the British Government is desirous of sacrificing the Constitutional Charter, and disappointing the hopes and wishes of its partisans, who may be estimated at three-quarters of the total population of the country. Such a supposition is so preposterous, that it could only enter the head of a Count de Subserra, or those of his school.

If it has fallen to my lot hitherto only to notice the untruths with which the letter on which I have so long dwelt abounds, we have now to revert to what may be justly called a perfect delirium, contained in the following passage, viz: —"That Sir William A'Court, steady to the interests of his own country, supports the present Ministry, which, although weak, is perhaps the only one which can now hold the helm with security!!!"

Is it then a weak Government—for such is the character of the one we have had for some time past, according to the confession of the British Ambassador's, defenders—that is to rescue Portugal from the critical and perilous situation in which she is placed? Most assuredly no. How, therefore, does it happen, that when there is a Ministry composed of men really Constitutional, as well as most enlightened, active and faithful to the King and the Charter, of all others the best suited to put an end to the bitter misfortunes by which we are bent down, our enemies defend and support the present Ministry, in preference to all others which might be formed? If even, in ordinary times, a weak Ministry is always an evil, nay, a public calamity—how can we imagine that a Ministry of such a class as the one described by the Lisbon writer can suit Portugal, when she is beset with difficulties and undermined from one end of the kingdom to the other? To argue the reverse is an insult to common sense. It is to sneer at the unfortunate situation in which Portugal is placed. It is even an insult to the British nation and its Ministry, by whose instructions the British Ambassador says he guides his actions To support an Administration so weak, and consequently so unworthy, as that imposed on the Infanta Regent, is almost the same as to say to Portugal and to the whole world—I support this Ministry, because by its ignorance, inaptness, and infidelity to the Sovereign—whose commands it disregards, whose rights it betrays—it had conducted Portugal to the brink of the precipice on which she now stands. I must even support it longer, in order that she may be precipitated down the abyss, and eventually perish. And is the total ruin and disgrace of Portugal consistent with the interests of Great Britain? Will the immortal George the Fourth—his enlightened Minister—will the sympathising British Nation consent to see Portugal, the oldest and most faithful ally of England, thus exposed to such a predicament? *Dii, talem averlite casum*!—Till my next, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant.

A CONSTANT READER IN LISBON.

It is now known that the harsh manner in which the Spanish Emigrants have been treated in Portugal, is owing to the Government of this country, or to its Ambassador. The French papers have published a letter from Sir W. A'Court to the Portuguese Government, calling for the expulsion of that venerable patriot, Romero Alpuente, whose old age, and the object of his visit to Lisbon, which was the health of his niece, ought to have ensured him better treatment. *July 25th.*

EGYPT.

A gentleman who has lately landed here from Egypt, states, that the Pacha of that country is fitting out a large force, comprehending sixty-five vessels of war, among which are two sail of the line, and several very large frigates. The large ships belong to the Grand Seignior, which have been sent to Alexandria, to be equipped at the expense of the Pacha of Egypt, with a view of draining his coffers, and to prevent him from declaring himself independent of the Porte—a fear of which has for a long time prevailed in the Divan. It is also wished that the said Pacha should go to sea in one of the line-of battle ships, but he is too wary to be entrapped by this snare. He intends, he says, to go to sea with the fleet, but it is in a most beautiful yacht, built for him lately at Trieste, which sails uncommonly well, and in which, surrounded by his own partizans, he can always secure to himself a needful retreat from his "faithful" allies, the Turks. The object to be accomplished by this fleet is to take on board several thousand Arabs and other Egyptian soldiers, and endeavour to reduce Hydra. It is given out, however, that their first purpose is to destroy Lord Cochrane. The beautiful banks of the Nile are at present the scene of great misery, arising from excessive taxation on all produce, which is the only means the despot who governs the country has of raising an income, and which consists principally of cotton, wheat, and a coarse grain called dhora. The latter article is sent to all the ports of Barbary, from Alexandria to the Straits of Gibraltar; the cotton is shipped to France and England, but as it does not realize so high a price as formerly, the Pacha has become considerably deficient in his treasury. It appears probable, notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, that this fleet will not leave Alexandria, the Pacha being afraid to leave the shores, lest, in his absence, with so many troops, the disaffected Arabs may be induced to set up a governor, and displace him—June 25.

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

PARIS, JULY 5.

The odious restraint under which our Jesuitical Government has just placed again the periodical press, and specially the daily papers, will render difficult for truth to cross the Channel, and will cause you to be kept in utter ignorance of the future state of our public affairs, unless you derive your information from private sources.

M. de Chateaubriand's new pamphlet, upon that most important subject, though hastily written, is not unworthy of the pen of the able author of the *Martyrs*, and has made a great sensation on the public mind in this capital. On his debut, M. de Chateaubriand says—"I can no more forbear speaking on the censorship than Mr. Wilberforce could on the slave trade." Speaking of the manner in which the censorship will be exercised, he adds, "The journals will not have leave even to mention the titles of books and pamphlets, and a work not advertised is exposed to rot in the bookseller's shop. It is of the utmost necessity that France know what is that honourable and impartial censorship, as the *Moniteur* calls it,—that inquisition established *ad majorem libertatis gloriam*, to the greatest glory of liberty. In the first place, it has been agreed between the torturers of the press, that there will be no blanks, *i. e.* white spaces left in the journals. These blanks, indeed, indicating the erasures of the censors, put the reader on his guard: it is as if he read the word "censorship" written on the top of the page. The effect which may produce this shameful word is dreaded. Slaves, be maimed, but hide the mark of the iron; suffer to be put on the rack, but take care not to appear dislocated; bear chains with the gait of liberty. In these Machiavelian injunctions, the censors show at least the consciousness of their ignominy: it is something. "As to the blanks," M. de Chateaubriand rightly observes, "a white page is an article which the public read perfectly well, and the merit of which they fully appreciate." The censorship is painted at one stroke in these words—"The articles which it criminates would be guiltless before the tribunals, and the censor condemns that which the judge would absolve." Let us quote one or two more passages:—"It is said, but perhaps it is a mere rumour, that M. Cuvier, the celebrated naturalist, has declined to sit in that council of superintendence, and that MM. Fouquet, de Broe, and Marquis d'Herbouville, have followed this manly example. They were, no doubt, too nobly-minded to bear the livery of a Minister to be his executioners. It is rumoured also, that two more of the censors, MM. Caix and Rio, have sent in their resignation. But how is it possible to ascertain the truth of the report, when the censorship prohibits the insertion of their letters in the public prints?"

M. de Chateaubriand concludes by inviting the persons in whose hands his pamphlet may fall to keep it, not for its own merits, but for the facts it contains, and as a useful key to the future reading of the independent journals. "It may be," says he, "that not finding themselves strong enough to struggle against the Ministry, their editors submit to the yoke. The readers of these papers must then bear in mind that nothing is to be found in them of the real opinions of the men who write to fill up their columns. Silence on one side, and lying on the other—such will be henceforwards the aspect of the periodical press in France."

Now I will cause you to make an acquaintance with the persons of our high and low censors, as I choose to denominate the members of the Council of Superintendence, and those of the Bureau.

Viscount de Bonald, Minister of State, Peer of France, is too well known as one of the most inveterate Ultras. His hatred is now violent against the press, which he was once very warm in advocating, when in opposition. Such is the case with many of his brother Ultras, and some of the present Ministers themselves. Viscount de Bonald must be conscious that his new functions will considerably lower him in the public esteem, but the 24,000 francs (about 1,000*l.*) a-year he is to receive, will make amends for it.

Marquis d'Herbouville, Peer of France is known also as a staunch Ultra. Owing to that circumstance, he is the more to be praised for having resigned.

Count de Breteuil, Peer of France, and a man of very indifferent capability, was the reporter of the barbarous law of sacrilege, and made himself at least ridiculous by the creation in his report of the new crime of *Deicide* (God killing).

De Frenilly, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, and Councillor of State. His furious temper and his violent attacks against the press, in the debates on the too famous *loi d'amour*, got him the nickname of *Frénésie* (frenzy).

Olivier, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, and a banker, is now out of town. Being a man of honour and one of the representatives of the Paris citizens, it is believed that he will not accept of his appointment.

De Maquile, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, has shown himself in the last session a worthy emulator of the Salaberrys, the St. Chamans, &c. *Hoc Sufficit.*

Baron Cuvier, Councillor of State. See above what M. Chateaubriand says of him.

De Guillermy, President of the Court of Accounts, and Councillor of State, is a good old man of no great intellect, and the mere puppet of the Ministry.

De Broë, Advocate-General in the Paris Court Royal, is said to have declined to sit in the Council of Superintendence; but on his being publicly summoned to make known the truth or falsity of the rumour, he disregarded the summons. Moreover, his obnoxious conduct on many political trials renders the thing very doubtful.

Levache Duplessis, late Advocate in the King's Councils, has made himself conspicuous by some pamphlets claiming the re-establishment of the *maitrises et corps de mêtiers* (tradesmen corporations). He is a most willing tool of despotism.

Fouquet, Keeper of the Crown Records, is said to have given in his resignation; but well-informed persons assure me it has been agreed that M. Fouquet will never exercise his functions as one of the censors, but, notwithstanding, will receive his 6,000 francs (250*l.*) salary. This is what we call a *capitulation de conscience*.

Couvret de Beauregard, formerly Sub-Prefect, and late conductor of the *Drapeau Blanc*, is telling every where that he has resigned, but nobody believes it. He would be glad to keep the foul reward of his infamy without being branded as infamous.

Pain, a man of letters, and author of plays for the minor theatres, one of the basest wretches that ever lived, has been made a censor for the third or fourth time; fit to be a member of every censorship. He would be a censor under Satan, were Satan first minister to his Most Christian Majesty.

Rio, professor of history, was decoyed into

the censorship snares: he has with much difficulty succeeded to get out of the scrape. But, unfortunately for him, the persons who saw his name on the disgracing list are quite ignorant of his liberation.

Caix, professor of history, is the son-in-law of one of the generals of the old Imperial army. Having been put on the list of the censors without his consent or knowledge, he has tendered his resignation. In vain was he threatened with the loss of his office in the University—he remained firm. His father-in-law, seeing his generous resolution, took him into his arms, and with a soldier-like feeling told him—"What you have just done will expose you and my daughter to be without bread; but I will esteem you the more for it."

(What concerns MM. Lourdoueix and De Liège, in my next.)

Before closing this letter, I must inform you of a new defeat experienced by the Ministry, and which redounds very much to the honour of our judicial power. The *Courier Français*, that bold and fearless organ of the liberal opinions of the majority of the French people, had been brought two months ago before the Tribunal Correctionnel, for an article in which M. De Villele was called a liar—a very unfortunate epithet, according to your proverb "Show me a liar, and I will show you a thief." The Editor of the journal, and M. Keratry, who had made himself known as the author of the article, assuming to himself the responsibility of it, were tried and acquitted. The Ministry, enraged at one of those acquittals which they had once called scandalous (in the Royal ordinance for re-establishing the censorship in August, 1824), ordered the Attorney-General to make an appeal from the decision of the minor judges to the Court Royal. This appeal was tried on Tuesday last. M. Keratry, whom you know as having been thrice elected by the department of Finisterre, delivered in his defence a very able speech. Such was the effect produced by this eloquent oration, that many people in the auditory were moved even to the shedding of tears. After a short deliberation, the Court, confirming the sentence, of the inferior tribunal, pronounced the defendant's, complete acquittal without costs. It is generally thought, that as long as the reign of the censorship shall last, our judges will make a point of protecting the press against all attempts from the part of a tyrannical and execrated Administration.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.—In the trial now going on at Paris, relative to the claims of General Franceschetti on the widow of Murat, it was asserted by the General's Counsel, that this lady was living with General Macdonald. This assertion has called forth a letter from her nephew, the son, we believe, of the Ex-King of Holland. He writes from Florence, to the Editor of the Constitutionnel, and the following is an extract from his letter.—"The number of persons who strike at fallen power, is as great as was the number of its flatterers. It is not surprising, therefore that the Advocate, Gilbert Boucher, or rather he whose organ he is, should be one who dares to insult the former Queen of Naples, because she has with her one of those men who do not attach themselves to fortune. Not comprehending how a person can be disinterested, he explains by a calumny, one of the finest pieces of conduct of the age. General Macdonald left his friends, his relations, his country, to share the fate of the family of his former Chief. He has refused honours & fortune—& this is what those who know so well how to insult would not have done. There is cowardice & baseness in calumniating an isolated and unprotected woman—particularly when it is known that the exile has forbidden her sons or her relations from demanding satisfaction from the calumniator."

"NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE."

A few days ago, a question respecting the validity of a Scottish marriage came under the consideration of the Paris Tribunal of first Instance. Madam A. D. J., a young widow, who by a second marriage would have lost the guardianship of a child, having formed an intimacy with the Baron D., instead of marrying in France, took a trip with her lover, in 1824, to Scotland, and appeared before the blacksmith of Gretna-green.—* After the nuptial benediction had been pronounced by that venerable personage, the parties hastened back to France, where they soon quarrelled and separated. Baron, however, lately wished to resume his matrimonial right, and obtained a judicial summons, calling on the lady to return to the conjugal domicile. She refused, and a process was commenced against her. The counsel for the lady rested his defence chiefly on the circumstance, that the fact of the marriage in Scotland had not been entered in the civil register within three months after the return of the parties to France, such registration of foreign marriages being required by the law. The court pronounced judgment for the defendant.

* Old David Laing is dead.

EMPEROR OF BRAZIL AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

It is not generally known that the Emperor of Brazil is a remarkably strong man, and fond of trying his strength at lifting a weight. Indeed, he seldom finds a successful competitor. His daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria, now between 8 and 9 years old (the future Queen of Portugal), is also a child of great bodily strength, which the father is very fond of seeing her display, and very often makes her exhibit it when surrounded by his courtiers or strangers. She is almost always a constant attendant in his dressing room, and indeed is always with him when he is not engaged in business. He washes himself in an immense silver basin, which when filled with water, scarcely one of his robust servants can lift; and he delights to see his daughter perform this task. Indeed, the whole of the Emperor's children are remarkable in their persons. They have all the dark and striking countenances of the Braganza family, softened by the mild and expressive features of the Austrian Princess. They have their father's eyes, and their mother's hair, but in form they are like their father. The mother was tall—the Emperor is short, but extremely thick-set. He is a handsome likeness of his late father, King John VI. The Emperor's knees are thick and protuberant, like his father's, in consequence of which he usually wears boots a la Frederique, in order to hide them. The young Queen of Portugal bids fair to be an extremely bold, enterprising, and active woman, suited to govern a chivalrous people like the Portuguese. She is quick and penetrating, and endures fatigue with great resolution. She seems superior to the forms and etiquette of a palace, and fond of extraordinary things, particularly if she has been an actress in them. She delights in what might be called mischief, if it was not of a peculiar kind, and often indicative of great genius and courage. She despises the ordinary amusements of children of her own age. She has a great facility in learning, & like most of the members of the Braganza family, has a very retentive memory. If the Emperor comes over to Portugal, he will most probably bring his daughter; and in that case, it is anticipated, he will visit France, Austria, & England, as he has often expressed a great wish to see those three countries, where he would be able to acquire information useful to his people.

The young Queen was eight years of age on the 4th of last April. She writes well, and speaks and translates French, and is well acquainted with the history of Portugal.

The Emperor himself frequently attends the studies of his children, to observe their improvement. He himself has a great mechanical turn, and has executed several pieces of delicate workmanship with the lathe. He cuts his children's hair, and when Baron Newman, the Austrian Envoy, who lately went to Rio on a special mission, arrived at the Palace, the Emperor was performing the office for his second daughter, and on this, begged the Envoy to excuse the little delay that occurred in receiving him.

The Emperor usually rises early, and reads till his Ministers assemble for the dispatch of public business. When this is over, he mounts his horse, in a plain dress and round hat, and proceeds to visit the custom house and the arsenals for the army and navy, where he examines all that is doing in the several departments. He superintends all public works, as well as the execution of all contracts; made on account of Government. Frequently he rides through the suburbs, and converses with persons whom he meets. His own meals and those of his children are takes at fixed hours, and during them he is not to be interrupted. He often visits and dines with private families of his acquaintance, and the rigid Court etiquette, formerly observed, has been entirely abandoned. He is fond of every, thing military, and is himself an excellent horseman, swordsman, and marksman. He is proud of daring and difficult undertakings. In the rear of Rio de Janeiro stands a mountain called Corcobade, the top of which has a black and barren appearance, and no one was ever known to have reached the summit. The Emperor, accompanied by a party of soldiers, ascended the steep and rugged cliff, and ordered a signal tower to be built on the top, and a road to be opened to it. He is extremely frugal in his habits and of a humane disposition. On pronouncing his speech from the Throne last May, in the Chamber of Deputies, he melted into tears when he came to that part which related to the loss of the Empress, to whom he was sincerely attached, and whose virtues he revered.

In the marriage contract drawn up in the year 1816, with the Emperor of Austria, for the espousal of his daughter, the Princess Deopoldina Josepha Carolina, with the heir to the throne of Portugal, it was stated that no dowry would be given with her, as the Emperor of Austria intended the Crown Prince to marry the Infanta Isabel Maria, the present Regent of Portugal, who would be received without a dowry. These negociations were carried on by the Count da Barca, and since his death nothing has been said of the bargain, in which the Emperor Francis evinced no small share of dexterity. The Infanta Isabel Maria was subsequently asked in marriage for the Duke de Berri, and by Bernadotte for his son Oscar, and refused.—*Morning Chronicle 28th July.*

Buenos-Ayres and Brazilian papers the former to the 21st of April, the latter to the 11th of May, have been received since our last; and the intelligence from South America, which has reached us by this arrival, is not without both interest and variety. We refer to some extracts in another column: but as the speech of Don PEDRO, on the opening of the Legislative Assembly of Brazil, will be regarded as the most important article in these journals, we have translated it at length, and subjoin it here. This ceremony took place on the 3d of May. A deputation, consisting of 24 Deputies and 14 Senators, met the Emperor at the gate of the Chamber, where he was also received by the President and the Secretary, who, with the deputation, accompanied him to the throne. Being seated, he delivered the following speech;—

"August and honourable Representatives of the Brazilian nation,—I meet you here, in pursuance of the law, resolved to open this assembly with the same enthusiasm with which I have always performed that duty; but I cannot say with the same joy, since the place of that feeling is occupied in my imperial heart by grief and affliction for the death of my dearly beloved and ever amiable spouse, the Empress. On the 11th of December, at a quarter after 10 in the morning, she left this world for the mansion of the just, wherein she will assuredly dwell, as we all through faith believe that place to be destined for those who, like her, have led a virtuous and religious life.

"This event, which all have deplored, and which still presents itself to my mind with as much force as if it had taken place but yesterday, occurred while I was in the province of the Rio Grande de San Pedro de Sul, exerting every effort which the love of country could suggest to me, with the view of terminating the war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, by that display of enthusiasm to which I expected the warlike hearts of the inhabitants of that province would give birth. This war, the existence of which I formerly announced to you in this place, still continues, and must continue until the Cisplatine Province, which is ours, be delivered from its invaders, and Buenos Ayres recognize the independence of the Brazilian nation and the integrity of the empire with the incorporation of the Cis-Platina, which has freely and spontaneously desired to form part of this empire. I speak in this manner because I feel confident that you will realize the exertions which, that the assembly would make, was last session solemnly ordered to be declared to me through the medium of the deputation sent to my Imperial presence, to expain to me the sentiments of the assembly, which in every respect corresponded with those of the speech by which the session was opened.

"A well-organized system of finance should be the particular object of your attention in this session; for the present system (as you will see from the report of the Minister of Finance) is not only faulty, but worse than faulty, and gives occasion to all sorts of defalcations. We want, I repeat, a system of finance calculated to cover—I do not say all, but—the greater portion of our present expenses, which, being created by the laws, cannot be avoided by any measure of the Government.

"The judicial power is an important department which will greatly contribute to the due execution of this new system of finance which I hope to see established. We have no code, no forms of process, suited to the spirit of the age. The laws clash with each other—the judges are embarrassed by the decisions—the parties in suits are injured—criminals escape punishment—the salaries of the judges are not sufficients to secure them against the temptations of a vile and sordid interest; and therefore it is necessary that this assembly should speedily and earnestly proceed to accomplish an object so important to the public tranquility and happiness. Without a good system of finance and justice, a nation cannot exist. I am well aware that there are many objects to which the attention of this assembly must be directed, that all cannot be done in one session, and that business must stand over from one session to another. But it is necessary to begin, and to begin with unanimity on one or the other of these two subjects; and when it is necessary to postpone the consideration of them for other matters (which cannot be avoided in any country in subjects of so delicate a nature), I exact of this assembly that these delays shall be as short as possible, and that those laws be established which at every step we find the constitution indispensably demand, in order to its being properly executed. In the midst of a war, though every thing may not be properly organized, the Government requires to be authorized by this assembly, as far as may be proper, to enable it to impose a check on the conduct of dilapidators of the public finances, of those who do not discharge the duties of their offices, and of those who attempt to disturb the established order of things (which all have sworn to maintain), by dismissing or punishing the offenders.

"No one is more anxious than I to adhere to the law. But when those who depart from it do not immediately find something else to restrain them, it is necessary that the Government should possess the required authority, while the general system is not completely organized, and every thing going on regularly and constitutionally.

"The relations of friendship between this empire and all the nations who have sent ministers to us, exist unchanged; and the departure of the Envoy of the United States of America, which was so sudden, and for which there was so little reason, ought not to cause any uneasiness, since we may rely on the prudence of the President of those states, and on the wisdom, justice, and impartiality of the North American people.

"The nuptials of my daughter, the Queen of Portugal, have been already celebrated at Vienna, and I hope soon to see my brother, her husband, in the Court. The consitutional cause triumphs in Portugal, in spite of the powerful parties who wish to oppose it; and it is impossible that it should be otherwise, seeing that the Charter has been so legitimately conferred.

"Reverting to the affairs of the empire, I am intimately persuaded that all who do not think relative to them in the same manner in which I have expressed myself in this my imperial speech, are not the real friends of the empire—are not Constitutional Imperialists, but monsters in disguise, who are only waiting for an opportunity to satiate their vindictive thirst in the blood of those who defend the throne, the country, and religion.

"I feel assured that there is not within the walls of this chamber any one of the national representatives whose opinion is not in this respect the same as mine, whatever may be the means by which he would seek to attain the object of my desire, which is to see the empire consolidated, and the people happy.

"Thus, august and honourable representatives of the Brazilian nation, having recommended to your consideration what appears to me best suited to the interests of the nation, I withdraw, trusting in you, and in the hope of being able to say to you in the speech with which this assembly will be closed, 'Less could not be expected from you, and I am satisfied—the nation is content—we are happy—the assembly which has legislated so wisely has done well.'

"THE CONSTITUTIONAL EMPEROR AND PERPETUAL DEFENDER OF OF BRAZIL.'

It is stated that Don PEDRO was very much affected, and shed tears, in delivering that part of his speech which relates to the death of the Empress. His Majesty seems disposed to exact from the Assembly the fulfilment of a promise of support in the war against Buenos Ayres, which was made to him in the previous session. The deplorable state of the Brazilian finances must, however, render the collection of a sufficient revenue extremely uncertain, and pledges "to sacrifice lives and fortunes in just and necessary wars" are more readily made than redeemed. But, notwithstanding the warlike tone of the speech, very confident expectations of peace appear to have been subsequently entertained at Rio de Janeiro. The Envoy from Buenos Ayres to this country having arrived, in the packet from the river Plate, at the Brazilian capital, went on shore, and it is said commenced negotiations for terminating the war. Perhaps the differences which subsist between some of the provinces of the Rio Plata and Buenos Ayres may induce the Government of the latter to conclude a peace upon terms less advantageous than the success of its military operations would entitle it to demand. A Brazilian expedition to the coast of Patagonia has experienced a signal defeat. Of the four vessels of war of which the Imperial force consisted, three were taken, and one wrecked. On the other hand, the Buenos Ayreans sustained the loss of two ships, which ran aground on the 7th of March, in an action with the blockading squadron. It is reported that Don PEDRO is to embark in a 74 for Monte Video.

The Times July 9.

English News

A private letter states that Lord Wm. Bentinck, would leave England in October, and that he was to come out in the *Briton* Frigate, Captain GIFFORD.

Mr. Phillips, the New Under Secretary of State for the Home Department attended at the Home-Office on the 31st July, and entered on his official duties. Mr. Hobhouse, the late Under Secretary, also attended, and delivered to Mr. Phillips the books and official documents attached to his department in the Office.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

A statement appeared in our paper of last Monday, of the election of certain Professors which was, in some degree, inaccurate. We now publish the following list by authority:—

GREEK LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND ANTIQUITIES.

George Long, Esq. A. M., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Professor of Greek in the University of Charlotteville, United States.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY.

The Rev. Dionysius Lardner, LLD., F.R.S.E., of Trinity College Dublin:

JURISPRUDENCE INCLUDING THE LAW OF NATIONS

John Austin, Esq., of Lincoln's-Inn, Barrister at Law,

ENGLISH LAW.

Andrew Amos, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

John R. MacCulloch, Esq.

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

William Jackson Hooker, LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow.

ZOOLOGY.

Robert E. Grant, M D. F.R.S.E., F.L.S.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY, MORBID AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY, SURGERY.

Charles Bell, Esq. F.R.S., F.L.S., Professor to the Royal College of Surgeons.

John Frederick Meckel, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Halle, in Saxony.

Granville Sharp Pattison, Esq. late Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Maryland, U. S.

NATURE AND TREATMENT OF DISEASES.

J. Conolly, M. D.

MIDWIFERY, AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND

CHILDREN.

David D. Davis, M.D., M.R.S.L.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

Anthony Todd Thomson, M.D., F.L.S.

ON ENGINEERING AND THE APPLICATION OF MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY TO THE ARTS.

John Millington, Esq., F.L.S., Civil Engineer.

Cambridge.

The Rev. Thomas Turton, B. D. of Catharine Hall, late Professor of Mathematics in this University, has been installed Prebendary of Haydor with Walton, in Lincoln Cathedral, on the resignation of Rev. J. Lonsdale, B. D.

The Rev. James Weston Harding M. A. has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough to the Vicarage of Sulgrave, in the county of Northampton, on the presentation of William Harding, of Sulgrave, Esq. vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Harding.

The Rev. Brook George Bridges, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, to the Rectory of Orlingbury, in the county of Northampton, on the presentation of Brook William Bridges, of Goodnestone, in Kent, Esq. on the resignation of Rev. Julius Deedes.

The Rev. C. G. R. Festing, M. A. of St. John's College, has been presented to the Vicarage of St. Paul, Cornwall, Patron the Earl of Eldon.

COBBETT.—Cobbett, we understand, has actually a chance, after all, of getting into parliament. Lord Folkstone will, in all probability, from the advanced age of his father, Lord Radnor, be called ere long to the House of Peers, and in that case we have heard it is his lordship's intention to seat his friend Cobbett for the respectable borough of New Sarum, which his lordship at present represents. Lord Folkstone, we believe, has not opened his mouth in parliament since the change of the ministry, nor is the course which he will take at present known.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Died, on Tuesday evening last at Springfield, Mr. David Laing, the far-famed Gretna-Green "priest," aged 72. Mr. L. caught cold on the outside of the coach on his way to Wakefield's trial, and had not been in a good state of health since. He had officiated there for thirty five years.

Retrenchment!—We understand that, among other means of saving, it has been suggested and discussed this day (Saturday) in a high quarter, whether the Clerks in the Public Offices, who at present give only 4 or 5 hours per day to their public duty—coming on an average at 10 and 11, and going at 4—might not in future employ double that time; by which a saving of half the number of hands might be effected. We hope that if this scheme be attempted it will be made to operate as much in the instance of the highest as of the lowest *employés*. Let there be *fair play*. We protest against all retrenchment of '*candle-ends and cheese-parings*.' This much, we think, as a matter of justice, ought to be guaranteed; that all the present Clerks should remain in *statu-quo*. Most of them have begun a laborious life in the offices to which they belong, relying on the *public faith*, both as to the *amount of duty and reward*. That public faith ought not, on any plea whatever, to be violated.—*Sunday Times.*

An evening paper, whose regard of truth is only equalled by its own unworthiness, and the malignity of the faction whose hopeless cause it advocates, asserted that Mr. Canning had made an additional seat at the Treasury Board for Mr. M. Fitzgerald, and that now the Board consisted of *seven* members. The following is a list of the Board as it existed under Lord Liverpool, and as now under Mr. Canning:—

Lord Liverpool,	Mr. Canning,
Mr. Robinson,	Lord Mountcharles,
Lord Lowther,	Lord F. L. Gower,
Lord G. Somerset,	Lord Eliot,
Lord Mountcharles,	Mr. M. Naghton,
Mr. M'Naghton,	Mr. M. Fitzgerald,

From the period of the consolidation of the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland, till the year 1823, there were seven Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. But upon the resignation of Colonel Barry (now Lord Farnham) in that year, the Board, referring to the act of the 56th George III., cap. 98. for uniting the treasuries and consolidating the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland, by the 14th section of which it is provided, that in consequence of the increase of business expected to arise from that consolidation, it would be lawful for His Majesty to appoint two Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in addition to the number to which he might then by law appoint, in executing the duties of the Board and their Lordships, considering that the increase of business contemplated in that act was not then so great as to require the continuance of the additional number of Commissioners, they submitted to His Majesty, that it would not be necessary to fill up the vacancy occasioned by Colonel Barry's resignation, and that the new patent should include six Commissioners only; of which number the Board has consisted up to this time.—*Sun.*

ENCOURAGEMENT OF FOREIGN ARTISTS.

Mr. Theodore Hook, and Dubois, and the Uxbridge Reverend, and Mr. Lockhart, and indeed all the writers in the "John Bull" newspaper have, or pretend to have, an unconquerable dislike to humbug in every shape, unless it is of their own manufacture. A powerful instance of this quackery occurs in the last number of that paper, where, Mr. Tierney is severely censured for removing a foreigner of the name of Pistrucci from the die-sinking department of our National Mint. With persons of any information upon the subject, it has always been matter of surprise and regret that such an appointment ever took place. If the writer in "John Bull" will turn to the public prints of about the period of Pistrucci's appointment, he will find the situation was not bestowed upon a foreigner without exciting the most severe animadversions from the supporters of British art. The fact is, that a very clever artist, of the name of Wyon, every way Pistrucci's equal, and, in our opinion, very much his superior, was removed to make way for this foreigner; an act that has always been considered, by the lovers of art, as one of national insult and disgrace. The "John Bull" would have us to believe that Pistrucci has done valuable service in the Mint, independently of his dies; this is adding insult to insult. The "John Bull" is not content with advocating the principle of giving the preference in our national works to foreigners, of certainly not superior, if equal talent to British artists; but he proceeds to rob the English artists of other departments in the same establishment of their separate merits, to exalt the foreign medalist, Pistrucci. We trust we shall not, after this, be insulted by any of the "John Bull's" pretensions to national spirit.—Pistrucci is a tolerable artist, nothing more; many of his early specimens of the coin of this realm have been, very deservedly, criticized with a severity that was justified by their bad drawing and worse taste. We have in this country a dozen medalists at least, every one of them superior to this foreigner, and it was therefore with unmixed feelings of delight that we heard of Mr. Tierney's truly English spirit upon this subject—a feeling which we know to be in unison with the gracious wishes of His Majesty, and all the truly liberal supporters of Fine Art in the United Kingdom, Mr. Tierney has by this act endeared himself to British artists and his country; he has removed a stigma a national disgrace, opened the road to emulation and fame for his talented countrymen, and set an example of public spirit, worthy of being followed in other departments.—*English Gentleman.*

The last *Gazette* contains two addresses to the King on the recent change in the Ministry. The first is from Leicester, and expresses, in proper terms, approbation of his exalted spirit. The next is of a very singular kind. It is from the Radicals at Nottingham, abusing the King for having selected a gentleman inimical to the Protestant ascendancy: and this address is transmitted by the Duke of Newcastle!—*(Times.)*

DOG-DAY REFLECTIONS.

(From the Times.)

BY A DANDY KEPT IN TOWN.

"Vox clamantis in deserto."

Said Malthus, one day to a clown,
Who lay stretch'd on the beach, in the sun,—
"What's the number of souls in this town?"
"The number! Lord bless you there's none.

"We have nothing but *dabs* in this place,
"And of *them* a great plenty there are;—
But the *soles*, please your rev'rence and grace.
"Are all t'other side of the bar."

And so 'tis in London just now,
Not a soul to be seen, up or down;—
Of *dabs* a great glut, I allow,
But your *soles*, every one, out of town.

East or west, nothing wond'rous or new;—
No courtship or scandal, worth knowing;—
Mrs.———, and a mermaid or two,
Are the only loose fish that are going.

Ah, where is that dear House of Peers,
That some weeks ago, kept us so merry?
Where Eld—n, art thou, with thy tears?
Where thou, with thy sense, L—d—d—y?

Wise Marquis, how much the Lord May'r,
In the dog-days, with *thee* would be puzzled!—
It being his task to take care
That such animals sha'nt go unmuzzled.

Thou, too, whose political toils
Are so worthy a captain of horse,—
Whose amendments (like honest Sir Boyle's)
Are "*amendments*, that make matters *worse*;"*

Great chieftain, who takest such pains
To prove—what is granted, *nem. con.*—
With how mod'rate a portion of brains
Your heroes contrive to get on.

And, thou, too, my R—d—sd—e,—ah, where
Is the peer, with a star at his button,
Whose *quarters* can ever compare
With—R—d—sd—e's five quarters of mutton?

Why, why have you taken your flight,
Ye diverting and dignified crew?
How ill do three farces a night,
At the Haymarket, pay us for you!

For what is Bombastes to thee,
My F—ll—nbro', when thou look'st big?
What pantomime better can be
Than L—d—rd—e's wit and his wig?

I doubt if ev'n Griffinhoof † could
(Tho' Griffin's a comical lad)
Invent any joke half so good
As that precious one, "This is too bad!"

Then come again, come again, Spring!
Oh haste thee, with Fun in thy train;
And—of all things the funniest—bring
These exalted Grimaldis again!

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* From a speech of Sir Boyle Roache's in the Irish House of Commons.

† The nom de guerre under which Colman has written some of his best farces.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The *Morning Chronicle*, in the course of a sarcastic article on Judge Best makes the following serious observations:—

The struggle which is now going on between the Press and the Justice of the Country will form an important era in our domestic history. The most inattentive observer must have perceived, that in this struggle a principal part has been played by Chief Justice Best. The Court over which he presides has, in fact, been generally selected by those ardent lovers of the liberties of the Press, the Attorneys, as the arena on which, in their opinion, the struggle could be most beneficially carried on.

Warmth and energy may recommend a man as a partisan, but the Judge ought to have little in common with the partisan. The Stuarts were pleased with the zeal which the celebrated Jeffreys displayed in their cause; but James the Second (according to the extracts from the Stuart Papers which have been published) repented bitterly that he had ever yielded to the appointment to so high a judicial situation, of a man, whose indiscreet zeal could not be moderated, and of whose actions the odium had to be borne by himself. They who recommend themselves by a readiness to go further than other men in the furthering of particular views, will often go much further than it is wished they should go; for the diseased energy of an ill-regulated mind, governed by impulse and not by fixed principles, can with difficulty be restrained when prudence requires moderation.

In the time of Judge Jeffreys, however, the Government possessed a power which is not possessed by the Government of the present day. It could avail itself of the services of a Judge for a time, and when his unpopularity became troublesome, dismiss him. But the Judges since the Revolution have been appointed for life, or good behaviour—that is, they are irremovable. A Judge appointed in a time of political agitation, from motives of expediency, remains as an affliction to the country in times of tranquillity, and carries with him into the adjudication of cases between man and man the passion and intemperance which recommended him as a partisan. There is no evil of such magnitude in this country as judicial partiality; for the constant view of this spectacle corrupts, by the indifference to right and wrong which it begets, that public opinion, the sensibility of which to all deviations from rectitude and propriety forms the best guarantee for the proper conduct of all functionaries. When men are familiarised to the sight of what is odious, their abhorrence of it is diminished.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH is now leaving the mansion of Lord HOLLAND, at Ampthill, which had been his principal residence for the last two or three years. The great work of Sir JAMES, on the Revolution of 1688, is understood to be prepared for the Press. In this undertaking, we learn, he has availed himself of the resources of his recent neighbourhood, in the valuable library of his Grace the Duke of BEDFORD, at Woburn.—*Bucks Chronicle.*

LEGAL EXTORTION.

The pure and effective dispensation of Justice is a subject of the first interest to the community. Of all abuses those which are connected with the administration of the laws are the worst and most mischievous—and of all legal abuses, there is none so bad as the present practice of *special-pleading*. Originally, special-pleading was nothing more than a simple and concise notification upon record of the points in dispute in a suit; but it has, for many years, been made the vehicle of the most absurd, redundant, and *expensive verbiage*, which has no more to do with the merits of a case, than the idlest language of romance has to do with the actions of real life. The fictions of poetry are either instructive or entertaining, but the fictions of special-pleading are as dull and stupid as they are offensive to common sense. The system, as now practised, is an excrescence that overlays the *principle of law*, and is a *fraud upon justice*. We are glad to see that Chief Justice BEST perseveres in his laudable purpose of correcting this scandalous and intolerable abuse of the forms of law. Some time ago the Learned CHIEF JUSTICE spoke in strong terms of the mode which special-pleaders use of drawing pleas with such a profusion and perplexity of verbiage as to cover twenty, forty, or a hundred folios with unintelligible jargon, when the legal matter to be described could have been clearly and satisfactorily expressed in as many lines, or, frequently, in as many words. On that occasion Mr. Justice BURROUGH stated that the practice had become most shameful—that he often met with pleadings extended over forty or more folios that ought to have been comprised in the space of the palm of one's hand; and that he would do all in his power to discourage so great and scandalous an abuse. In a case of no Importance, in the Common Pleas, on Friday last, Chief Justice BEST felt it necessary again to recur to the subject. He said, the practice had become abominable; but that "the Court could not remedy it; they could only call the attention of the public to it; and there were those who, from their situation, had an influence over the public, and by whom it might be pointed out, and perhaps, thereby be partly corrected." This appeal to the moral influence of the Press, from so high an authority on the Bench, is an unexpected acknowledgment, from such a quarter, of the service which that great engine of opinion has rendered, and can render, to the community. Too many Judges have been in the habit of regarding the Press as an object of alarm and jealousy, rather than of encouragement—and hence it is that the vilest characters, the exposure of whose frauds and vices is a public benefit, when they find themselves thwarted in their nefarious designs against society by the light which the Press throws upon their conduct, fly for refuge to Courts of Law, with the hope that the prejudice which Judges are supposed to entertain against the Press may afford them the protection which is due only to honesty and virtue. We are surprised, however, to hear Chief Justice BEST say that the Court have no power to remedy the evil of which he complains. We know the Judges connot correct it altogether, but we also know that they can do a great deal to repress it. They have, for instance, the power of *striking out unnecessary counts in declarations*, and likewise of striking out of pleadings in general what they consider *surplusage*. This power ought to be constantly and severely exercised; but there are vices in the system of special-pleading which we are aware cannot be remedied without the interposition of the Legislature, and to those vices we shall again, according to the suggestion of Chief Justice BEST, call the attention of Parliament and the public.

The Vice Chancellor's determination to put a stop to dilatory pleas and demurrers, by throwing the whole costs upon the parties resorting to them, will do more towards expediting the business of his court than any of the many schemes of reform hitherto suggested for that purpose.

VOLUNTARY AFFIDAVITS.—At the Town Hall, yesterday, two Gentlemen applied to Mr. Alderman Smith for his signature to an affidavit of one of them, that his brother had been arrested under a false name. Mr. Alderman J. J. Smith, said, he had uniformly refused to sign voluntary affidavits from the conviction of its impropriety, and was fully confirmed in his opinion by the decision of Mr. Justice Best, and which had appeared in the Morning Papers.—The gentlemen therefore retired.

POLITICAL TERGIVERSATION.

A Correspondent has taken the trouble to point out some of the ludicrous instances of self-contradiction, within the space of a month or two, in one of the Papers, which, a very short time since, was among the most extravagant eulogists of Mr. Canning, and which is now one of his most outrageous enemies. We cannot resist the temptation of copying a few of these parallel passages:—

DEC. 30.—Is it nothing that he has aroused the people of England to a sense of national faith and ancient honour? Is it nothing that has driven one branch of the House of Bourbon to stigmatise another as perfidious and incorrigible? Is it nothing that has once more manifested to the world the gigantic powers and inexhaustible resources of England, and placed her again as the champion of the free Governments of the earth? *If these things have not been the effect of* Mr. CANNING'S SPEECH, *and of* THE POLICY OF WHICH THAT SPEECH WAS THE ENUNCIATION, *we know not to what to trace them.*—*Morning Post.*

JAN. 1—THE SPLENDID ELOQUENCE of Mr CANNING appears so to have dazzled and bewildered the faculties of his Parisian assailants, as to make them forget that Mr. Canning has a Sovereign, and that he has also colleagues.—*Morning Post.*

MARCH 14.—THE MATCHLESS ELOQUENCE—THE STATESMAN-LIKE SAGACITY—THE CONSUMMATE PRUDENCE—the high and untameable spirit ALL THE PRE-EMINENT QUALITIES which are CENTRED IN MR. CANNING, one tithe of which these factious brawlers are incapable of comprehending, but which IN THEIR RARE AND SPLENDID UNION, compose the sum total, THE MIGHTY AGGREGATE of his PUBLIC VALUE, &ct. &ct.—*Morning Post.*

MAY 31.—During his whole life he has set up for himself as a statesman only once—and that very recently—we do not mean in sending troops to Portugal, for that was the decision of the Cabinet generally, and the Duke of Wellington, Lord Eldon, Lord Bathurst, Lord Melville, and Mr. Peel, *had each of them as much, and some of them perhaps more, to do with it then he had:* but in the speech by which he thought proper to defend this resolution of the Cabinet—*a speech which caricatured rather than described the policy of the British Government*—a speech which justly offended the Allies of England—a speech which alarmed his rational colleagues for the character of their Administration throughout Europe—*a speech which the Right Hon. Gentleman had no sooner uttered than he became convinced of the necessity of retracting it*—a speech, to sum up its character in a word, which *gained him the Whigs.* This speech is the solitary exploit of Mr. Canning as an individual Minister.—*Morning Post.*

JUNE 2.—It is impossible to describe the unanimous feeling of surprise manifested by the unprejudiced portion of his audience, at the UTTER WEAKNESS of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's first financial display. !!

JUNE 4.—We certainly were not prepared for the proof of deplorable and HOPELESS INCAPACITY WHICH HE AFFORDED on Friday night ** His statement consisted merely of a succession of proofs, that he is himself utterly and shamefully ignorant of the subject upon which he *presumed* to speak. We venture, without the least hesitation, to affirm, that so DISGRACEFUL AN EXHIBITION OF INCOMPETENCY HAS NOT BEEN MADE BY ANY FINANCE MINISTER IN ENGLAND FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY. ! ! !—*Morning Post.*

Our melancholy opinion arises, and every day receives new strength from the relations of travellers, which cannot but be painful to every benevolent mind—it is, that almost throughout Asia, civilization is retrograding. Turkey is hourly becoming more disorganized; the little refinement that formerly existed there, is fast fading away in Persia; Hindostan, degraded to the rank of a dependent state, is growing rapidly more slavish and demoralized; and Tartary, India beyond the Ganges, and China,—whatever benevolent visionaries may say to the contrary,—are either associated in the same backward movement, or more or less disposed to enter on the tract.—*London Weekly Review*

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20TH 1827.

We delay not a moment in affording our readers the melancholy satisfaction of perusing the accounts of the last illness of our late enlightened premier, and of the arrangements consequent on his untimely demise. We copy from the Madras Government Gazette.

By the ROYAL CHARLOTTE, we received a few of our English files, and it is with deep sorrow we have to announce the melancholy intelligence of the Death of that highly gifted and popular Minister, the Premier of England. About ten minutes before 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning the eight of August last, the Right Hon. GEORGE CANNING, breathed his last, at the Villa of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick.

Lords Eldon and Westmorland, and Mr. Peel were among the inquirers at the Right Hon. Gentleman's house this morning.—*Monday 6th August.*

(From a Morning Paper.)

Chiswick, 10 *o'clock, Wednesday-night.*

Although Mr. Canning's last moments were apparently free from pain, for several hours previously he suffered the most acute torture, which was produced by the dreadful nature of his complaint. For two or three hours before Mr. Canning expired, his bodily sufferings were so violent, that his cries and screams were distinctly heard at a considerable distance from Devonshire House, and no doubt the excessive pain which he underwent was caused by the inflammation which was rapidly extending itself.

It may be easily imagined that such violent and almost constant suffering was calculated to harrow up the feelings of all those who witnessed it, particularly those of the family and relatives of the deceased. Notwithstanding the torture which Mr. Canning endured, he was perfectly sensible to the last moment, and about a quarter of an hour before his death, the pain he suffered seemed to subside. He then appeared quite tranquil, and breathed his last without pain. It would be impossible to describe the anguish and mental agony into which this melancholy event has plunged Mrs. Canning. As soon as she was acquainted with her irreparable loss, she became almost insensible, and has since remained in the same state. She is so ill that she required the utmost care and attention, but she seems almost unconscious of what is passing around her. The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have been in constant attendance, and their attention to Mrs. Canning has been unremitting. About a quarter of an hour after Mr. Canning's decease, the Duke of Portland arrived at Devonshire House, and was one of the first to whom the melancholy intelligence was communicated. Mr. Canning has left three children---two sons, one a Captain in the Navy, and the second a youth about fourteen years of age, and a daughter, the Marchioness of Clanricarde. Captain Canning is not at present in this country, but with his vessel on the Black Sea. Mr. Canning, a few days before his decease, ordered one of his confidential servants to be despatched to York for his youngest son, who went there from Eton to spend the vacation. He arrived at Devonshire House on Monday evening.

(From the Courier of Friday the 10th Aug.)

The remains of Mr. Canning were, last night, removed from Chiswick to his late residence in Downing-street, there to continue until the day of the funeral. They will be watched by several of his nearest friends, who, in their turns, will pass the night in his house, as long as the precious deposit remains there. This sad office was, last night, we understand, performed by Mr. Backhouse, a Gentleman long distinguished by the confidence and favour of the late Premier, and whose attentions, while his illustrious patron lay on his death bed at Chiswick, were constant and unremitting.

Mr. Canning will be buried in Westminister Abbey, as near as circumstances may admit to the grave of his great model and predecessor, William Pitt.

The funeral will be a private one, in the ordinary sense of the word; but from the number of individuals who have already sent in their names, anxious to assist in paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of the illustrious Statesman, it will, no doubt, like the obsequies of Mr. Fox, have all the imposing character of a public ceremony.

His Grace the Duke of Portland has taken upon himself the charge of directing the arrangements, and has already had communication with Dr. Ireland, the Dean of Westminster, on the subject—No day is yet fixed.

Mrs. Canning bears her affliction with as much fortitude and resignation as can be expected, under such a sudden and trying visitation. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, in the kindest manner, made the offer to Mrs. Canning, of remaining at Chiswick House, and to consider the mansion as entirely at her disposal, for twelve months, or any period she might wish. The afflicted lady, however, has removed to town, and is now at Harcourt House, in Cavendish-square, the residence of her brother-in-law, the Duke of Portland.

From the Sun.

A strong feeling is prevalent among the Community, that the remains of Mr. C. should receive the distinction of a national funeral. Every wish, every sentiment, of our hearts is warm in favour of such a proceeding. Those pious rites, which, on the decease of private and ordinary individuals, are regarded as a decent tribute from their weeping friends and relatives, become, when "a great man has fallen," a merited, a proper, expression of the public gratitude. Mr. Canning was wedded to his country;—he poured forth his heart in her service, and may be said to have expired in her arms;—widowed by our irreparable loss, shall we not vent our affectionate sorrow in the mournful offering of obituary honours?

MR. CANNING'S FUNERAL.

Monday afternoon, the Dean of Westminster came to town for the express purpose of meeting those friends of Mr. Canning who have the direction of his obsequies; and a consultation took place in the Abbey, at which it was finally arranged that the grave should be prepared immediately adjoining the foot of that in which the remains of Mr. Pitt were deposited. At this consultation, the Dean renewed his offer, of the Jerusalem Chamber, as a waiting room for those friends of the late Premier who may be admitted by the tickets above-mentioned; and he also offered his private parlour for the accommodation of such of the *Corps Diplomatique* as may choose to attend the funeral.—The Dean likewise strenuously urged the friends of Mr. Canning to accept the services of the choir upon the melancholy occasion; but this was declined, on the ground, that they wished the funeral to be as unostentatious as it possibly could be, consistently with the rank of the deceased. The coffin is covered with crimson velvet, and very handsomely studded and decorated with wrought brass ornaments, highly burnished and lackered. The following is a copy of the inscription.

DEPOSITUM.

The Right Honourable GEORGE CANNING, of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council First Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Ireland, a Governor of the Charter House, &c. &c.

Born 11th April 1770.

Died 8th August 1827.

At nine o'clock yesterday evening the outer coffin, intended to contain the remains of the late Minister, having been completed, it was conveyed by several of Mr. Jarvis's men to Downing-street; and although it was dark at the time, a number of persons collected outside Mr. Jarvis's house, and when the coffin was brought out, they followed it to the residence of the late Premier, in Downing-street. On its arrival there it was carried into the dining-room, where the body has been deposited since it was removed from Chiswick, and a leaden plate with a short inscription having been soldered on the shell, the latter was placed in the outer coffin; on the lid was a brass plate, upon which was engraved the inscription in full. Above the inscription appeared the coat of arms of the late Premier, with the following motto—"Ne cede malis sed contra." At half-past ten o'clock Mr. Jarvis proceeded to the residence of the Duke of Portland, in Cavendish-square, for the purpose of receiving final instructions relative to the funeral, & getting a list of those noblemen and gentlemen who are to follow to the grave the remains of the late Premier. The number of applications for tickets to attend the funeral into the Abbey already exceed 800. The funeral service will be read by Dr. Ireland, the Dean of Westminster.

THE MINISTRY.

(From the Courier.)

The first step taken by his Majesty after the death of Mr. Canning, may be regarded as eminent for its kindness to the memory of the deceased. We allude to his sending for Lord Goderich and Mr. Sturges Bourne, with a view to the new arrangement of the Ministry; the former of them, that colleague whom Mr. Canning had placed next to himself, as leader in the House of Lords—the latter—the oldest personal friend of Mr. Canning in the Cabinet.

It would not only be premature, however, but idle, to talk as yet, of what may be the ultimate Ministerial arrangements. Lord Goderich having received his Majesty's commands to form a Cabinet, or to speak with more precision, to supply the vacancies occasioned by the lamented death of Mr. Canning, the Noble Viscount is, of course, to be regarded as the individual who will be at the head of his Majesty's Government. Beyond this, no step has yet been taken; but one thing, we believe, is certain. There will be no change in the principles upon which Mr. Canning's Government was established. A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, last night, which sat from nine o'clock till half-past eleven, at which, we may presume, those general considerations only were discussed, which would necessarily precede any specific measures. A messenger was dispatched this morning, by Lord Goderich, to the King, communicating the result.

Another evidence of the King's feelings on this melancholy occasion, is to be found in the fact of his having written, *with his own hand*, an order to the Treasury, directing them to bestow the appointment of Commissioner of the Customs, vacant by the removal of Sir F. Watson to his Majesty's Household, on Mr. Stagleton, Mr. Canning's private Secretary, "as a mark of respect for Mr. Canning's memory."

It is generally understood that the Ministerial arrangements are completed, but that they will not be announced in the usual official form till after the funeral of Mr. Canning. In the mean time, we give the following *on dits* on the subject:—Mr. Huskisson succeeds Lord Goderich in the Colonial Department, and is to take the lead in the House of Commons. The vacancy which will be thus created in the Presidency of the Board of Trade is to be filled by the present able Vice President, Mr. Charles Grant. The Duke of Portland is to be President of the Council, in the place of the Earl of Harrowby, who retires in consequence of ill health; whilst the two vacancies created by the lamented death of Mr. Canning, are to be filled by Lord Goderich, as first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, with the rank of Premier, and by Mr. Herries, as Chancellor. We give these as the current reports of the day, without pledging ourselves, however, for their accuracy, though we shall heartily rejoice to see them confirmed.

It is also reported that Mr. Wilmot Horton, in the event of Mr. Herries being appointed to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, will be made one of the Secretaries of the Treasury.

THOMAS RIGBY, PRINTER.